PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5-30 P.M.				
8th Aug	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9320
15th „	PERSIA	7961		
22nd „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6823
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6345

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th „	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	6,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. „
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. „

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	Mazzarini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUPATINO	4,580	L. Mancini	13th Oct. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available one year	„ 900	„ 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versâ*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

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BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Fedone	17th Aug 1908.
ERCOLA	6,000	G. Botetto	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Fedone	17th Oct. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 165, to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 265.

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SHIPPING.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 6th Aug.	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 10th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohamerra, and Busreh. also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 15th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,831	C. Bartoli	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabovitch	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messaceries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7783	M. Marcglia	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	332	528	320	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	642
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*980	489	809
Karachi	44	„	40	„	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Paris	..	July 17	Aug. 15	.. ..
C. City of Manchester	..	July 20	Aug. 25	.. ..
B. Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	.. ..
C. City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.. ..	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 10	.. ..	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.. ..	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	.. ..	Nov. 15
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	.. ..	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	..	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.. ..
A. City of Benares	..	Nov. 27	.. ..	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.. ..	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.. ..	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received in terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of whichmay be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 1[illegible],000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penjtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468 244 55

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Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sec-)	Facebow
Bombay	matek).	Salem.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin,
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honeur in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

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OF JUNE 20th.

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DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS.

FROM 10th JULY
LIPTONS
BOMBAY ADDRESS
WILL BE
23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Larger and more Extensive Stock of
FRESH PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES, ETC.
Will be held when the entire premises at above address are completed.
NOTE ADDRESSES FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
BOMBAY, 23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TELEGRAMS "LIPTEA" POST BOX 248.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS).

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, tearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly-scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. The effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, sepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (Egyptian or Colonial), from THE NEVILLE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 2/9 and 4/6 Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "ZARCUDA," "The New Brain and Nerve Food," and "The Rejuvenator Blood Medicine." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bella Vista" Offices, 1, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August, 1908, at 10 A.M., (Standard Time), to confirm the Special Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFG. CO., LD.

"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

PLOTS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of GROUND in the Property known as "Panthaky Wadi," near the Chowpaty Level Crossing, at the junction of Queen's Road and Charni Road, are FOR SALE. The Plots are open to full sea view and to breeze from all sides.

Plans can be inspected in the Office of SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, or of the Undersigned.

MISTRI AND BHEDWAR,
Architects.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.'S CIGARS

have reached the acme of perfection.

The Cream of the English Society esteems our Ganesha Planters.

Customers are cordially invited at

OUR NEW DEPOT,
THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING,
No. 5A, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,

Cheapest and Best.

BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.

BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.

BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.

BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.

BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND,
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE SERIES.

Edited by F. E. Beddard, M. A., F. R. S. Bound in uniform Red Cloth, Re. 5-4 each volume.

New Volumes.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM. A Study of Recent Observations. By Charles Lane Poor. Illustrated.

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THE STARS. A Study of the Universe. By Prof. Simon Newcomb. Illustrated.

VOLCANOES. Their Structure and Significance. By Prof. Bonney. Illustrated.

INFECTION AND IMMUNITY. By George S. Sternberg.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE BRAIN and Comparative Psychology. By Prof. Jacques Loeb.

THE STUDY OF MAN. An Introduction to Ethnology. By Prof. A. C. Haddon.

THE GROUNDWORK OF SCIENCE. A Study of Epistemology. By St. George Mivart.

EARTH SCULPTURE, or the Origin of Land Forms. By Prof. Geikie.

RIVER DEVELOPMENT. As Illustrated by the Rivers of North America. By Prof. I. C. Russell. Illustrated.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS. By Stephen Paget.

HYGIENE OF NERVES AND MIND. By August Forel.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of the electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Annexe Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, at 4 p.m. the following :

1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 20 N. H. P., Loco. type multitubular.
1 Alternative Current Mordy's dynamo with exetor.
2 Transformers.
1 High tension switch board.
1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 N. H. P., Loco type.
1 Vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H.P. engine with a Silver Town and Co. compound dynamo, 104 Volts and 170 amperes.
1 Lot tension switch board for two dynamos.
1 Spare Voltmetere Waters heater, etc.
1 Lot electric Chandlier, 1 lot gas Chandlier.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gool Mansion, near the Wellington Fountain, Fort, by order of the concerned, the very valuable and artistic design mahoganized dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture by Connor Gerrard & Co. and others best plateglware, rich crockery and glassware, very old Chinaware, rich toned ebonized cottage piano, rich carpets, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. and Mrs. Connor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF very valuable Property with Outhouses, Stables, etc., at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the Premises under instructions of Messrs. R. D. Sethna, and Bhaidas Narottumdas, the guardians, appointed by the High Court of the property of Jayantilal Ramdas, a minor, the grandson of the late Mr. Choonilal Nagindas Shroff.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement, bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Harkness Road on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,347 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2699, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7241 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 3192 (2) and Street No. 98A and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Kasturchand Rupchand and Motichund Rupchand and partly by the property of Kaliandas Kirparam, on or towards the west by the property of the late Hormasji Byramji Mooe, on or towards the north by the Harkness Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Laiubhai Dharamchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mafubhai Jamitram Madon, attorneys, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY the 13th instant at 3-30 P.M., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed Badshah Abdool Vaheb, the following parcels of pearls returned from London—

Parcel No. 322—1 bundle 870 slight colour button pearls, about 121 chows.
Parcel No. 323—1 bundle 769 slight colour button pearls, about 86½ chows.
Parcel No. 325—1 bundle 381 slight colour button pearls, about 77 chows.
Parcel No. 326—1 bundle 485 madrilled round pearls, about 242½ chows.
Parcel No. 328—1 bundle 148 Asmani button pearls, about 59 chows.

The above will on view 2 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Medical Stores at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Depot premises, Ballasis Road, Byculla.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, Surgical Instruments, Appliances, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street No. 646—648; 14, Case No. 9, Depot Lane, Girgaum.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sanbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Re. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Homeewards. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12 Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

ECZEMA.—Are you suffering from Eczema or any Skin disease if so send for Dr. CAMPBELL'S EGYPTIAN OINTMENT, the only reliable remedy known. Absolute Cure.—Sole Agents. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 21, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Re. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inclosed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy: also Medical Charge of Vessels. European, Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 90 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the British Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish, Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF RIGHT of FAZANDARI in VALUABLE PROPERTIES at Memonwada, near Shaikh Memon Street and at Mandvi.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao .....Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others.....Respondents and Defendants.

The sale of the right of the Fazandari in the above properties will instead of taking place at the office of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Hight Court, as previously advertised will take place at the office of the Auctioneer, 21, Meadows Street, Fort.

SALE OF RIGHT of FAZANDARI in VALUABLE PROPERTIES at Memonwada, near Sheikh Memon Street and at Mandvi.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

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vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1903, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the right of Fazandari in following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) herein after mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the office of the undersigned Auctioneers, 21, Meadows Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 12.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5th August, 1908, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure let out on Fazandari tenure to several tenants situate, lying and being at Memonwada of Shaikh Memon Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,531 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2715, Old Survey No. 1086 and New Survey No. 1852, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Kersondas Natha and Mulji Purshotam, on or towards the South by the property of Heptulla Hyderally Kasumji, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Memon Mosque and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the Shaikh Memon Street.

LOT No. 13.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5th August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Memonwada, Mandwi, within the Town and Island of Bombay let out on Fazandari tenure to several tenants, containing by admeasurement 1,898 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2115, Old Survey No. 1086, New Survey No. 1852, and bounded on the North by the property of Abba Memon Mukadum, on the East by the property of Ramdas, Bania, on the South by the Public Road leading to Musjid Bunder, and on the West by the Public Road leading to Memonwada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Marwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following :—

On account of the concerned :—5 cases fancy majolica and porcelain ornaments for table and wall decoration consisting of vases, tubes, figures, wall plates, flower bowles, etc.

1 case fancy plated trays with handles, sizes 20,222, and 24 ins,

5 cases cups and saucers and plates.

A consequent of superior cash and deed boxes, sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 ins.

18 dozen box calf tan leather.

A lot of English gilt jewellery consisting of rings, chas, bincelets bangles, pinara lockets, brooches, brushes, combs, etc.

By order of Bai Pirozbai Bomanji Vakil and on account and at the risk of Memon Esmail Joosub—

1 diamond ring about one rati.

On account of the concerned—

1 bay Austrian horse.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, GROCERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of the whole of the stock-in-trade and good-will of Messrs. BEYNON & Co., of Poona.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of Messrs. Mohanlal Amersey & Co., the proprietors of the firm of BEYNON & Co., of Poona, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of August, 1908, at 2-30 p.m., on the Premises at Poona, the whole of the stock-in-trade, good-will, outstanding and shop fittings and furniture of the said firm of Messrs. BEYNON & Co. as a going concern.

The stock-in-trade consist of the chemicals, drugs, provisions, oilmanstores, wines, spirits, toilet requisites, filters, medicines and medical appliances, and an aerated waters making machine with complete plants.

The list of the stock and the outstanding may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers in Bombay where private offers will also be received before the day of sale.

It may be stated for the information of the intending buyers that the firm of Messrs. BEYNON & Co. enjoy the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for supplying medicine.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.

A Revelation of what a soap can be.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
YOKOHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandaby.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

B.G.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., AHLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1846, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to confer with them. Machinery from one quarter of the Globe.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. COMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

@PPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

CURMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Vedra, 2,622 tons Captain H. Tucker arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Sumatra with a cargo of kerasine oil in bulk.

The steamer Mombassa 2,786 tons Captain M. N. English will sail to-day for Batavia in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 3rd August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 4.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Prain Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Firoone.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirley.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar .....4601 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kutuler .....1864 Michelsen.....A Strandes
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowned Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2011 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nairang.....2462 Thomson...Calcutta T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Okhla.....3136 Reddock .....M M & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa....2442 Parett...Antwerp..W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore .....2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Nujam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Crasth-Craite.....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Sofala .....3436 Bobb .....M M & Co
Vishwa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Vedra.....2672.....Tucher .....
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Umzumbi.....2138 Miller.....R A Willis
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mackinnon	3049	Smith, M	God Finlay.	10-8	Muir & Co
B Othello.....	3327	Brodley...	Hull	8-8	Finlay Muir & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	10-8	M M & Co
H Naderi...	1168	Gray...	Busreh	16-8	B & P S N Co
M Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Repairing	N F Bo	S N Co Ld
N Frankdale..	3109	Kidd...	Baltimore...	10-8	...R A Willis
O Mozaffari.	1397	Molohy...	R S Ports	5-8	B & P S N Co

Offside.

L Mahanadi..547 Ahmed Repairing...N F Bo S N Co Ld

H W V P

Kola.....504 Moxon .....Busreh.....6-8 M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadur...829 Fakeera...M'goa .....5-8 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
7 Takasaki Maru 2943 Mocker Kobe 5-8 N Y Kaisha
10&11 Gute's 3551 Diedrichsen K'chi 8-8 W & A G & Co
12 Persia 4198 Haughton...Londen...15-8...P & O Co
14 Lhasa...953 H Rothwell...Karachi...7-8 M M & Co
15 Goalpara...1359 Biskop...Busreh...10-8 ...M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Vedra s	Tucker.....	Sumatra July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Trafford Hall s ..	Hood	Dunkirk &c.
	City of Manchester s	Findlay	Antwerp
	H M S Persens ...	Bird.....	Colombo
	Kaiser s	Poblenz	Zanzibar &c
	E F Ferdinand s...	Mitsche	Trieste &c.
4	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta.
	Labuan s	Ross.....	Hamburg &c
	Malta s.....	Peters.....	Shanghai &c

The steamer Mombassa, English for Talavera obtained her portclearance on Tuesday.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer Ras Issa for Antwerp &c.

" Nera for Marseilles.

" Stolzenfels for Hamburg &c.

" Kauzler for Zanzibar &c.

The Portclearance granted of the s. s. Stolzenfels for Karachi on the 3rd instant has been cancelled.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K Steamer Wakamiya Maru left Moji for Hongkong on the 1st inst. Totomi Maru arrived at Colombo on 2nd inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 130 cwts horns, Esmail Sewjee ; 702 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 35 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 14 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 130 cwts horns, B Esmail.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 673 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Gomerseey, 46 bales wool, R M Kooka ; 6,387 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—301 cwts jamboolseeds, Nusserwanji Rees and Co ; 65 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, and 2,000 cwts mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,007 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 8,000 cwts castorseed, 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 97 bales cotton Nursey Peerbhoy ; 201 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 1,267 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 75 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee ; 345 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2,000 cwts peppyseed and 3,140 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 165 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 448 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,980 cwts linseed, John Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 6 tons rosewood, I H Salamahomed.

Nera s—2,970 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GILLAN.—July 31, at "Ye Palmerie," No. 23, Circular Road, Ballygunge, the wife of Peter Morris Gillan, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

Our Machines have Arrived.

We can now supply
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Tonic and Fever cure, in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 delivered anywhere in India.

Recent Testimony from Medical Men, our own experience, and that of the public shows that the wonderful properties of this remedy cannot be overestimated.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 4-6m., 4-5a.; Low water. 9-39m., 10-49a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m,

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 5th, First Quarter, 3h. 10·4m. p. m.; Aug. 12th, Full Moon, 10h. 28·8m. a. m. ; Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a, m. ; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m. ; Aug. 12th, in Perigee. 3h. a. m. ; Aug. 26th, in Apogee. 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 6.—Bank of Bombay, annual general meeting, 4 p. m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 5-12m., 5-1a.; Low water, 10-59m!

Friday, August 7.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia, with English mails of 24th July, due to arrive at 5. m. Bombay University Senate, adjourned meeting, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 6-44m.; 6-9a.; Low water, 0-2m., 0-46a.

Saturday, August 8.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Islam Gymkhana, home. "B" Team vs. St. Xavier's College, away. Commercial Gymkhana Concert 9-20 p. m. Sun rises, 6h 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water 8-9m. 7-27a. Low water, 1-10m., 2-13a.

Sunday, August 9.—8th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. ; High water, 9-14m., 8-39a.; Low water, 2-10m., 3-15a.

Monday August 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 10-8m., 9-44a.; Low water, 3-5m., 4-9a.

Tuesday, August 11.—Hindu Cocoanut Holiday. Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana. "B" Team vs. Independent C. C. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m. ; High water, 10-55m., 10-43a., Low water, 3-57m., 4-58a.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION DISPENSARY.—During July, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 231. Among them the number of men were 36, women 47, and children 148.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding, when some business was transacted.

A BIRTHDAY ANTHEM.—Professor A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster of the 116th Mahratta Regiment, is composing a new Birthday Anthem for full Military Band, to be dedicated to the King. Professor Malfiggiani has composed several other musical pieces and arranged many Italian opera selections for his band.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Nera" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12 noon to-morrow, 6th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden, Berbera, Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar ports will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel Mail for France will close at 11 a.m.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During July the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,892. Among them the number of new admissions was 620 ; classified as follows :—Bhattias, 99 ; Vanias, 95 ; Brahmins, 62 ; Lohanas, 55 ; and other castes, 308. The average daily attendance was 93.

EUROPEAN FIREMAN DROWNED.—Captain M. N. English of the s.s. "Mombasa" has reported to the police that Thomas Wohlfahrt (30), a German fireman on board his vessel, deserted the ship on Sunday afternoon, taking with him all his effects. He returned to the ship's side at about 8 p.m., and was being hauled up on boardship by some of the ship's crew. He lost hold of the rope and fell into the sea. On hearing the alarm the Captain threw a life-bouy to the spot where he had fallen, but the man never rose to the surface of the water. No trace of the body nor of the life-bouy has been found.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of Joseph Lazarus (30), who was run over and killed by a railway train at the Currey road level crossing on Monday evening. The deceased was engaged to Ammie Gaewar, a school mistress, who deposed before the Coroner that the deceased had passed Sunday in her company and had invited her to his house the next morning to purchase some articles for their new home. Miss Gaewar went to his house in the morning and he left for Delisle Road to ask her brother to accompany them to the market. She afterwards learnt from the railway porter at the level crossing that while crossing the line he was knocked down and run over by a railway train. He was sober when he left home and she had no reason to suspect that he had committed suicide. The Jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a railway train.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.—The Secretary announces the following contributions towards the above named Fund :—Amount previously announced Rs. 14,23,592-0-5 sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet by Bai Pirojbai Dadabhoy Allbless in memory of her son Mr. Dossabhoy in his Oothamna ceremony Rs. 500 Mr. Burjorji C. Vasugra in memory of his late wife Bai Bachubai on her a nniversary, Rs. 40. In memory of the late Bai Navazbai R Wadia, Rs. 100, In memory of the late Mr. Rustomji H. Ghadiali from his widow, Bai Avabai, and relatives, Rs. 100. In sacred memory of her beloved daughter, Bai Sirinbai B. Dantra on her anniversary, from her mother Bai Navazbai (Mussoorie), Rs. 100. In sacred memory of her beloved sister, Bai Sirinbai B. Dantra on her anniversary, from her sister, Bai Dhunbaiji Ardeshir, (Mussoorie), Rs. 50. In sacred memory of his son Feroze on his anniversary, Rs. 50. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's contribution for June 1908, Rs. 25. In birthday celebration of his son Dinshaw, Rs. 25. In sacred memory of Mr. Nowrojee H. Guzder from his relatives on his 2nd anniversary, Rs. 10. In memory of Bai Rattanbai, widow of Mr. Framjee B Davar, from her son, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 14,24,597-0-5.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To put a final stop to the wild, senseless rumours and false statements that have been wilfully exagerated and circulated by mischief makers regarding the Tilak Case and which gave birth to the disgraceful riots in Bombay among the Mill hands and others during the past week, resulting in the loss of innocent lives and the destruction of Mill property, the Government of Bombay should, in justice to the Western Presidency, now place the true facts of the trial in the High Court before the public and have the whole of the proceedings, *i.e.*, Mr. Tilak's Defence, the Advocate-General's Reply the Summing-up of the Judge, together with the Verdict and Sentence, translated into Hindustani, Marathi, Gujerati, and Kanarese, the languages prevailing in the Bombay Presidency, as well as Sindhi for Sindh, in the intrests of those who cannot understand or read English to enable them to judge for themselves why M. Tilak was arrested and given the fullest opportuity to clear himself of the charges laid against him. This will show the ignorant people how they were wilfully deceived by unscrupulous agitators to gan their miserable object by forcing the ignorat prominently to the front, while they themselves took all the cowardly protection they could secure behind the misguided people! The subordinates in the districts, like Kulkarnis, Mmlatdars, Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges, and others may be requested to place the facts of the trial before those who may come in contact with them, whether officially or unofficially. Of course the translations will entail some extra work for the Oriental Translator's department, but it is well worth the trouble to present the other side of the picture to that circulated by paid emissaries who have been at the bottom of all these troubles caused to the Government and the poor sufferers. The Government should take an equal, in fact greatr, interest with the uneducated, ignorant masses who do not know to read English; at the same time, they will have an authorised version in their own tongue of the whole affair from the Government itself—their "Ma-bap". The translations will be an ample reply to the Marathi, Gujerati, and Kanarese journals which may have given a tainted version of the trial to their readers. This plan might in future be followed in all important cases between the Government and the masses not knowng English.—Yours etc.,

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 5th August.

Mr. W. H. S. Davies having joined is posted to "C" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th August.

294.—Detail for the week ending 8th instant :—

Today Wednesday, 5th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Madan at 7-30 a. m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.

Thursday, 6th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 7th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-50 p. m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

295.—Enrolments.—The undermned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 5990 Vol. E. Bunnet at " G " Coy.
No. 5927 " P. Howard } " P "
No. 6446 " J. P. Merrett }

A. B. CAREWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's Fluid Co. Ltd., King.

Latest Additions.
SCENTS.
NEW PUMP ODORATORS.
FANCY GLASS SCENT DIFFUSERS.
TOILET POWDERS.
DAINTY POWDER BOXES
AND
SOAPS.
Manufactured in
—PARIS—
EXPRESSLY
FOR
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
36, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
II, EAST STREET, POONA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The depression over the Central Provinces yesterday became diffused in character and is now shown as an area of relatively low pressure over Gujarat, though the low pressure still lies considerably further south than usual. There has been very little change in the portion of the country supplied by the two currents. The Arabian Sea monsoon has been nearly general and given rain, except in the eastern half of the Peninsula, where the rainfall has been rather scattered. In the field of the Bay current the weather has been dry over the northern half of North-East India, United Provinces, and East Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, excluding the eastern districts of North Rajputana. There has also been rain in Upper Burma, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, and South Rajputana.

The principal rainfall amounts are :—Moulmein, 3 inches ; Lashio, 2; Ranchi, 1½ ; Sialkot and Lahore, 2 ; Montgomery, 3 ; Murree and Srinagar, 1; Sonemarg, ¾; Bikaneer, 1½ ; Ahmedabad and Veraval, 2 ; Jubbulpore, 3 ; Belgaum, 1½ ; and Waltair 1.

Cloud has decreased in Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and Rajputana in which areas skies are only lightly to moderately clouded, while over the rest of the country they are moderately to heavily overcast.

Humidity has decreased in the Gangetic plain and is in defect in many stations, but in North-West India generally it is in excess.

Temperature is in defect in Upper India and the Deccan. Nearly general rain is probable over Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, and scattered rain west of the country.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

Storm Signal—Hoist cautionary signal. Shallow depression over Gujarat, is likely to pass out into the Arabian Sea, over the Runn of Cutch.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 4th August was 29·626 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	52·17	49·20	48·28	37·43
Tuesday, 4th August, 1908.	0·76	0·70	0·72	0·52
Total.....	52·93	49·90	49·00	37·95
Up to same date last year...	76·11	90·31	80·60	82·81

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 4.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·77	47·21	29·21	75·35

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 4th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen ; Multan has had 0·17 inch, Lahore 2·33 inches and Sirsa 0·48 inch. Skies continue heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab but are elsewhere only moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall but has risen over the rest of the division ; it is generally low during the day, but at night it is normal except at Lahore and Multan where it is 4° to 5° in defect. Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0·26 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now normal or in defect. Temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·20 inch of rain. Skies are heavily overcast in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in Rajputana and westerly to north-westerly in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—General rain has fallen, the chief amounts being Neemuch 0·57 inch, Indore 0·28 inch, Ahmedabad 2·12 inches, Surat 0·27 inch Bhavnagar Para 0·78 inch, Rajkot 1·02 inches and Veraval 1·79 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal or in defect but the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-easterly in north Gujarat and north-westerly to south-westerly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Jubbulpore 2·82 inches, Saugor 0·70 inch, Hoshangabad 1·17 inches, Khandwa 0·85 inch, Akola and Nagpur 0·32 inch and Raipur 0·43 inch. Skies remain heavily overcast. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect in the south and west, and normal or in excess elsewhere ; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are southerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has received 0·52 inch, Ratnagiri 0·96 inch, Mormugao 0·55 inch and Karwar 1·42 inches. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are southerly at Karwar and south-westerly to westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has again fallen; Malegaon has received 1·18 inches, Aurangabad 0·62 inch, Poona 0·22 inch, Belgaum 1·49 inches and Nizamabad 0·17 inch. Cloud has decreased at most stations and skies are heavily overcast only at Hyderabad and Belgaum. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature continues in moderate defect but night temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay is shown to-day over Gujarat, Kathiawar and Lower Sind and continues to be practically of the same depth.

General rain has again fallen on the West Coast, the Central Provinces, West Central India and Gujarat and Kathiawar. A strengthening of the current seems to be taking place in Malabar.

General rain is probable on the West Coast, Gujarat and Kathiawar ; local rain in the Central Provinces, West Central India and the Deccan. A few falls are likely in Sind and Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (3rd)	98·1	58·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (3rd)	91·3	82·1	...	0·00
Multan	96·3	77·0	0·17	3·00
Rawalpindi	83·9	74·1	0·06	20·02
Lahore	81·9	75·2	2·33	15·25
Sirsa	88·3	77·6	0·48	16·05
Ambala	89·5	77·0	...	11·35
Delhi	89·2	79·7	...	24·58
Agra	91·0	80·0	...	?
Mainpuri	82·3	...	...	12·77
Jhansi	92·0	77·0	0·16	13·25
Cawnpore	90·9	78·5	...	11·73
Allahabad	90·6	78·0	...	13·58
Jacobabad	105·1	81·3	...	2·13
Karachi	91·0	81·5	...	5·11
Ajmer	86·9	79·2	...	14·21
Jaipur	90·2	78·1	...	14·80
Kotah	90·5	78·6	0·20	23·54
Bhuj	87·6	77·0	0·15	7·78
Dwarka	83·8	78·2	0·10	9·95
Veraval	78·7	75·8	1·79	14·01
Rajkot	86·9	75·2	1·02	13·67
Bhavnagar Para	86·0	76·0	0·78	16·18
Surat	79·1	74·1	0·27	27·69
Ahmedabad	83·6	76·7	2·12	17·55
Deesa	91·3	77·9	0·01	28·03
Neemuch	88·0	75·7	0·57	14·23
Indore	81·1	71·1	0·28	19·28
Jubbulpore	84·0	74·3	2·82	32·18
Saugor	85·6	75.0	0·70	19·99
Hoshangabad	89·1	72·9	1·17	20·46
Khandwa	80·2	74·1	0·85	13·36
Akola	80·2	71·6	0·32	21·30
Amrsoti	77·8	71·8	0·15	19·05
Nagpur	80·6	73·6	0·22	28·71
Chanda	80·0	75·0	0·05	37·18
Raipur	82·2	73·1	0·43	25·92
Bombay	80·0	76 9	0·52	37·95
Ratnagiri	79·8	74·4	0·96	59·23
Mormugao	81·0	73·7	0·55	87·32
Karwar	81·3	?	1·42	108·96
Malegaon	77·4	71·1	1·18	8·30
Ahmednagar	75·4	70·0	0·03	6·31
Poona	73·5	69·3	0·22	9·28
Sholapur	78·3	70·4	0·03	7·27
Bijapur	76·2	69·2	0·07	3·86
Belgaum	71·3	67·1	1·49	44·53
Aurangabad	74·2	69·2	0 26	11·37
Nizamabad (Indur)	76·9	71·2	0·17	22·64
Hyderabad	80·8	71·2	0·04	11·81
Mangalore	81·7	71·9	1·80	107·44
Calicut	80·8	73·1	2·35	77·23
Cochin	84·7	73 8	1·52	57·18
Colombo	86·0	76·0	...	9·11
Masulipatam	87·3	77·1	...	9·10
Bellary	90·0	74·8	0·03	1·69
Cuddapah	93·7	75·6	0·04	3·22
Madras	97·0	81·0	...	2·38
Bangalore	76·0	65·5	0·01	5·53
Coimbatore	85·9	69·3	0·04	1·63
Trichinopoly	99·1	77·3	...	2·97
Negapatam	95·4	76·0	...	4·96

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensheese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE."

A Forcible Protest.

A correspondent writes :—I wish that everybody would learn by heart and inwardly digest the 13th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians. If they did, what thousands of unkind remarks would never be made, what thousands of unkind letters would never be written.

Charity in word, thought and deed is perhaps the rarest virtue, and surely one of the most beautiful.

I have only met one absolutely charitable woman ! She is an intimate friend of mine and I have never—during the whole time that I have known her—heard her say an unkind word about anybody, and she will go out of her way to stop gossip. Even the most slanderous tongue soon becomes silent in her presence, for she has the knack of pointing out, politely, how unnecessary it is to say unpleasant things about people, even if they may be true—and it is seldom that one can be certain that they are. As a matter of fact how rarely is gossip true.

Only the other day I received a letter from a man who came out on the same ship with me. In it he told me of the death of the baby of a fellow passenger and went on to say that report had it the death of the child was mainly due to dirt, that he'd never had a both since his birth. I give this as a typical instance of the uncharitableness of one's fellows. I know the story to be a slander, a slander without a grain of truth—for I had myself assisted at the bathing of this baby many times—and well do I know that it was a daily and not an occasional affair—for every evening during the voyage our Bridge had to be interrupted whilst the mother in question went off to bath the baby. Also I had been into her cabin many times and had always been struck with the absolute cleanliness and order which reigned then, which are not easy of attainment in the limited accommodation on a crowded ship, as every woman who has travelled with tiny children will agree. She was a splendid mother, one of the very best I have met, and yet when trouble came to her, instead of receiving sympathy, this insulting and groundless rumour was set afloat.

Another equally typical instance. On my arrival, some time ago, in a new station I was told by several ladies not to call on the wife of a certain officer, because she was a divorcee and it had been ordained by the residents that she should not be known.

The true facts, as I fortunately happened to know, were that her husband had divorced his first wife many years before—while the present one was the nicest and most faithful of wives.

I proved the mistake that had been made and with difficulty convinced the people whom I knew and at last the whole station called upon the lady in question. But how cruel and uncharitable had been the first avoidance of her and why was the story accepted as a fact entirely without proof. Why, oh why, cannot we give people the credit for doing the right instead of the wrong thing? Why again, even though we may have proof of shady facts about our neighbours, can we not be kinder in our judgment. We do not know our neighbours' temptations, we only see as a rule when they fail and know nothing of the times they have conquered.

How can we who see only outward appearances judge the deeds of others, and by what right do we do so ?

When we pride ourselves upon our chastity, our brains, our few virtues whatever they may be, let us remember that the greatest of these is charity, and so will the world become a better and a kinder place, and being charitable to others, we shall ourselves in our turn deserve charity.

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE UNITED STATES.

"Democratic America has erected its platform, and, with tremendous acclamation, exalted Mr. Bryan for the third time to the rank of party candidate for the Presidency. The applause with which the Denver Convention welcomed the popular orator was sustained for an hour and twenty-eight minutes in order to eclipse the forty-eight minutes' cheer with which Chicago once immortalised Mr. Roosevelt,' says the "Scotsman."

"At present the betting odds are largely in favour of Mr. Taft, the Republican candidate, but sober spectators were, it is said, impressed by the genuine fervour of the Convention, and there is some reason to expect that the fight will be keen and close and that the issue may, for a time at least, be dubious.

THE FIRST PLANK.

"In the meantime it is of more immediate interest to inquire what, behind all the noise and the party contention and the machine-made clamour, are the issues which for the next four months will be the topics of controversy throughout the United States. For this we must look to the Democratic platform. The first plank is tariff reform. As a Free Trade candidate Mr. Bryan has been twice beaten, but the party are not discouraged. Even the Republicans profess to favour revision of the tariff but the Democrats say that the work of reform cannot be entrusted to a party which draws the sinews of war from the classes who thrive by Protection.

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES.

"Mr. Bryan's supporters demand an immediate reduction of import duties. They propose to put imports that compete with trust-controlled products on the free list. They would make large reductions on articles that compete with American goods used for foreign dumping, and would also lighten the burden on the necessaries of life. Finally, they suggest graduated reductions which should lead ultimately to a strictly revenue tariff. Should this plank be carried and any considerable instalment of it adopted by the Legislature—which does not necessarily follow—the frame-work of American industry and finance would have to be largely reconstructed. The whole commercial and industrial world is profoundly concerned in this Democratic plank.

THE following further particulars of typhoon at Hongkong have been telegraphed to the 'Times of Ceylon" :—" The typhoon wrought tremendous damage in the Canton River, where craft that were unprepared were smashed and sunk. A hundred flower-boats, some three stories high, were overturned and demolished. The river and its banks for miles are lined with wreckage. There was some loss of life in the great city, which suffered severely, many houses being flooded, destroyed, and unroofed. Trees were uprooted : many launches were sunk ; and the gunboats "Robin, Vigilant and Argus" were blown

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE REAL STATE OF PERSIA.

THE "PIONEER":—There are many articles being written on the state of Persia at the present time, and the future course of events offers an ample field for conjecture. The Shah is master of the position at the capital for the time being, but his authority rests mainly upon the so-called Cossack Brigade with Colonel Liakhoff at its head. The army encamped outside the town is nominally devoted to his interests, but it is wanting in discipline and can scarcely be relied upon with the exception of the Bodyguard regiments. In the Provinces, the Governors are waiting developments at headquarters and withholding the usual instalments of revenue until the air clears. The constitutional movement has been checked for a time by the summary measures taken against the "anjumans," and even the fierce insurrection in Azerbaijan cannot revive the spirits of the Nationalists who have been terrorised in Teheran itself. A writer in the "Contemporary Review," who is sympathetic towards the Persians, points out some of the difficulties which the popular leader will have to overcome before any change for the better can be forthcoming from that direction. He mistrusts the mullahs who have tried to dominate the party of reform, but who have no constructive ideas, and are selfishly bent upon serving their own interests. The merchant classes, an important element in the population, have also changed sides. The constitutional movement and consequent change of "regime" so unhinged the executive of the country that many of the merchants have been absolutely alienated. "Some, at any rate, who were at first constitutionalists, are now so strongly opposed to the new ideas that they would accept almost any amount of oppression or extortion, such as they are fully accustomed to, if only the mule-tracks between town and town could be kept comparatively free of robbers." This want of security has undoubtedly had a great effect upon the public mind generally, for every one suffers then trade is paralysed; and in a poor country such as Persia there are no reserves to fall back upon. The impatience of the reformers to change the old order of things, without having the men or the machinery ready for a constitutional form of government, has alarmed many who were anxious to aid the popular movement, and the inevitable reaction has set in. A strong Shah seems preferable in their eyes to a weak but impulsive "medjliss." The Shah himself however, is strong only at fitful intervals. He is swayed at one time by pressure from the mullahs and reformers and at another by the intrigues of the Court factions who desire him to retain his autocratic functions. He may enforce his orders at Teheran because he has an army in evidence, but elsewhere his authority is now but little regarded. The writer in the "Contemporary" indicates no way out of the existing difficulties; and in spite of his desire to see a reformed Government he thinks the constitutional movement premature. The Persians, he argues, are not fit for representative institutions; and even if they were a much saner and more reliable people, the movement would still be unsuitable for them unless they could first be given a national idea. It is the want of this idea which at present makes concerted action impossible. Owing to the enormous desert tracts one-sixth only of the country is habitable. "The towns and villages stand out from the surrounding space like islands in a sea. Socially and economically each city, town or village is cut off from its neighbours. People who come from the next city along the desert road are foreigners; for every place has its own wants, customs and ideas.... In such a country as this the people's ideas must be entirely municipal: their notions about the world beyond are municipal; and outside the capital, which being the seat of such central government as actually exists is naturally anxious to dominate the Provinces, all political movements must be municipal in character." It appears that when the Constitution was granted town councils grew up all over the country, and these are said to be much more natural exponents of popular desire than the Teheran parliament. The conclusion drawn is that if the constitutional movement lasts a serious struggle between the local and central assemblies will take place. This is a new view of the position, but it is probably a correct one. The first parliament showed no aptitude for discharging public business and its dissolution by force was almost inevitable. In the next elections the provincial town councils will probably make an effort to get their own representatives returned to Teheran, and men of practical ideas may be elected. These may possibly induce the Shah to effect some practical reforms, but progress is certain to be painfully slow. The immediate danger is that the insurrectionary movement may spread, in which case the Provinces will fall into a state of anarchy. The moral to be drawn is that the extreme reformers went too fast, and that they played unconsciously into the hands of the reactionaries. The outlook is a gloomy one, and it seems impossible to say what the next development may be.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

The "ENGLISHMAN":—The annual report on the work of the Corporation of Calcutta for 1907 is made up of sections. Thus, there is the introductory report by the Chairman: finance by the Vice-Chairman; the assessor's department by the Assessor; the surveyor's department by the Surveyor; and so on; each being a report by itself. A few days ago we reproduced a few extracts from the Chairman's report. Of course, Sir Charles Allen has dealt with many other subjects besides those referred to in the extracts quoted by us. There are some points in the Chairman's report, not touched in the extracts, to which reference may be made here. Apart from such subjects as water supply, lighting, road-making etc., one of the most important functions of the Corporation is to regulate the food supply of the city, for upon the purity and wholesomeness of this depends to a large extent the health of the inhabitants of our large city. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that by-laws were framed for the regulation of shops to protect sweetmeats and other articles of human food, from contamination by street-dust, the rules requiring that "all such articles shall be exposed for sale in glass casses." This is an admirable rule, but unfortunately it seems to be observed more in the breach, as anyone may see for himself in any part of the city. The question arises whether any means are adopted to enforce this rule; for, it seems clear that vendors either do not know of the existence of the rule; or, if they do, they evade it. There is no useful purpose to be served by framing rules which are not intended to be enforced. Again, it is a notorious fact that the food supplies of the city are insufficient to meet the demand, especially in the matter of articles of European consumption. The reasons for this do not appear on the surface; but the subject is one deserving of close attention by the Corporation. The Chairman admits that complaints were received of the quality of the food sold in the Sir Stewart Hogg Market, which resulted in arrangements being made for more regular inspection of supplies. The accommodation was found to be insufficient for the requirements of the city, and a large extension, at a cost of 9 1/2 lakhs of rupees, is now under construction, which when completed should remove the reproach about insufficiency of supplies.

The building department of the Corporation stands in need of improvement. The abolition of the post of City Architect, and the dismissal of the incumbent who held this post, has elicited a good deal of adverse criticism, not only from the public at large, but from some of our public bodies. The step taken by the Corporation in this connection was, says the Chairman, to effect retrenchment in the cost of establishment, the administration being transferred to the District Engineers. It is stated that the change of system had been in contemplation some time, as "district Surveyors had been empowered to sanction huts and privies without reference to the City Architect." Well, if district surveyors were not competent to supervise and sanction the construction of "huts and priviers," they were not worth employing. But surely it was not considered necessary to have the opinion of the City Architect as to the construction of "huts and privies!" A highly-paid official like the City Architect was surely intended to do something better than advise about "huts and privies." Now an Engineer is not necessarily an architect, and "vice versa." Each undergoes a special training in his own line of business; and the step taken by the Corporation in abolishing the post of City Architect, "to effect retrenchment," may prove more expensive in the end. Even private engineering firms find it necessary to employ a special architect, how much more is it necessary for a city Corporation to have such an officer to advise on the construction of buildings, which are now usually run up without due regard to architectural beauty, safety, and sanitation.

Another matter of much public interest is the hackney carriage department. The Chairman is correct in saying that the number of first class carriages has increased largely, and that they are almost without exception rubber-tried; but we differ from Sir Charles Allen in the opinion that they have "greatly improved." Indeed, they leave much to be desired. He tells us that certain proposals for the improvement of this service, which have been for a long time under discussion, were submitted to Government during the year, but were not accepted. A system of half-yearly registration was suggested with the object of ensuring the thorough repairs of the carriages every six months; to adopt half hourly fares and to charge for luggage; also to authorise the Registrar and his inspectors to remove number-plates from carriages unfit to ply for hire. These were eminently valuable suggestions, and whatever shortcomings there are in the hackeney carriage service of Calcutta, the local Government is responsible for. It remains now for some of our public bodies to approach the Bengal Government and obtain sanction to the Corporation's proposals.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

THE "EMPIRE":—"Gentlemen," is the historic exordium of an American lawyer addressing the jury on behalf of a man who was being tried for murder, "The Scripture says 'Thou shalt not kill.' Now if you hang my client you transgress the commandment as slick as grease, and as plump as an egg in a loafer's face." The idea embodied in this racy prologue has undoubtedly been at work in the mind of a great many civilized communities, and the result has been a strong tendency to look upon the death penalty with disfavour. There is a dreadful finality about capital punishment which prevents any wrong which may be perpetrated under it from being righted so far as the chief sufferer is concerned. Imprisonment for life is admittedly a much more severe punishment in itself than the brief agony of the drop or the lethal chair, but so long as the culprit remains in the land of the living there is always the possibility that his protestations of innocence may be proved to be true, and that justice, however tardily, may be done. It is notorious that the proportion of innocent to guilty persons who suffer capital punishment is a high one; every two or three years we are startled to read the confession of a living man to a crime for which another man has already forfeited his life. There is a horrible deliberateness about the methods of the law in the case of capital punishment which repels us and has made the hangman a social pariah in every country. Last, but perhaps most vehemently urged of all the objections to capital punishment, it is argued that it does not tend to the diminution of crime. The ghastly figures of executions for petty theft in the 16th and 17th centuries certainly indicate that the punishment was quite ineffectual as a deterrent in such cases, and from this it is argued that it is still less likely to be efficacious when a murder is committed, not as the result of deliberate intention, but largely owing to the influence of momentary passion. The growing sactity of human life makes steadily in the same direction, and it is small wonder that in more than one European country the death penalty should have been abrogated, while in others the desire to abolish it in practice has made rapid progress of recent years.

Is it merely the inevitable law of reaction, or is it something deeper, that is now inducing the philanthropists in France and Italy to call a halt? France and Italy are, it need hardly be said, the two leading countries which have had the boldness to abolish or suspend the death penalty, and there is now apparent, in both countries, a strong and increasig sentiment in favour of reverting to the practice. A debate on the question took place quite recently in the French Chamber, in the course of which it was stated that since 1905 there had been 209 murders in England, where the death penalty is still in force, while in France, where it is in abeyance, there were during the same period 1,200, and in Italy, where it has been abolished for years, 4,000. These are very striking figures, which are not explicable entirely on the score of racial temperament. To say the least, they furnish a cogent reason for caution in the matter of abolishing capital punishment. Whether they tell with equal cogency in favour of a reversion to it is, of course, a different thing. It is more difficult to go back than to keep on. A community which has adjusted its moral focus to the absence of the death penalty will be somewhat difficult to reconcile to its re-imposition. The problem would appear to resolve itself into a question of relative values. Under which system are most innocent lives lost—under a system which may send an innocent man occasionally to the gallows, or under one which may be held to place a premium upon murder and violent crime? It is a problem which every country and every Government must solve for itself. So far as Italy is concerned it seems pretty certain that crimes of passion will always be more common there than in Northern Europe, and the same is true, to a smaller extent, of France as compared with England. But 1,300 old murders per annum seem a colossal figure, and Italy will be in danger of being ruled out of the list of civilised nations unless she can lower it by some means or other.

MOST of the European Sovereigns, according to a Paris contemporary, have a love for animals. King Edward, we learn, has a favourite canary, which likes to fly about and perch on His Majesty's hand. Our contemporary proceeds to tell a story, which we give for what it is worth, that on a certain occasion the King was closeted with an Ambassador, a "persona grata." One of the King's friends called and desired to see His Majesty, but was told "You cannot disturb His Majesty he is engaged with an Ambassador on his right, and his canary on his left.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S DEPORTATION.

The "Indu Prakash":—The sudden deportation of Lala Lajpatrai last year without a judicial trial, from Lahore to distant Mandalay was such an extraordinary stretch of executive prerogative that its memory has hardly faded. It made no common stir in this country. The Punjabee Press has now brought out a small brochure under the title of "The story of my deportation," written by Lala Lajpatrai, a copy of which is now lying before us for notice. The "story of my deportation" is a plain narrative, without embelishment or exaggerations, of the occurrences relating to him from the moment of his arrest to the time of his release, with an introduction and two appendices. In the intreduction Lajpatrai has however given expression to some of his views with vigour and clearness and without equivocation, which, we think, are of great moment to those who in their excessive eagerness and patriotic exuberance thoughtlessly or unconsciously overstep the bounds of practical commonsense. Rigthtly does the author observe that the country is in a period of transition, that "we have entered upon stormy days," that political ideas are still on the surface and have not filtered down to the masses, and hence under the present situation it is highly expedient to proceed with care and caution. At a time when sedition is smelt in every nook and corner of the country and insidious suggestions are made to stiffle our political aspirations by strong legislative as well as administrative measures, any "Dare devil attempts" on our part cannot but prove suicidal to the interests of our country. We are in entire accord with the worthy Lala when he observes that any uncalled for and unnecessary sacrifice of life or liberty is a heinous crime against the country as well as against the interests of the individual.

THE TILAK TRIAL.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—Looking to the present state of the law of sedition and the nature of the alleged incriminating articles in the "Kesari" on which Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak stood charged at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court there remained scarcely any doubt in the minds of the more thoughtful section of the people that the learned presiding Judge and the jury would come to no other conclusion save the one to which they arrived at the conclusion of the trial last week. Mr. Tilak has been found guilty of sedition and sentenced to six years' transportation and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The sentence which in a lesser man would have been called severe is in the case of Mr. Tilak's one which the gravity of the offence and the present state of unrest in the country demanded to vindicate the law and meet the ends of justice. We will admit the sentence is a heavy one for a man of 53 years of age, and that again not in the best of health if report be correct, but other considerations not less grave or important in the interest of the country had to be taken into account—chief, among them Mr. Tilk's conviction eleven years ago on a similar charge,—and we regret much our inability to differ the slightest in the view of punishment which the learned Judge has taken.

The "Gujerati":—Mr. Tilak was tried at the Sessions of the High Court at "one" trial for three offences. This procedure was adopted expressly at the instance of Mr. Inverarity who appeared for the Crown, though Mr. Tilak resisted the course suggested as being prejudicial to his defence. The offences were separate, the charges framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate were separate, and the committals were separate. An important question of law, therefore, arises in Mr. Tilak's case whether the joinder of the three charges in question in "one" trial was a valid proceeding or was an initial illegality which vitiated the whole trial.

THE SO CALLED "FRIENDS OF INDIA."

The "Rast Goftar":—The Tilak trial offered food for cheap notoriety to Members of Parliament, glibly styled the Friends of India. These worthies never feel they are happy unless when they make themselves ridiculous by their stupidity and thorough want of judgment. Sir Henry Cotton led off by a reference to the trial at a most inopportune period during the course of its prosecution. He condemned it as suicidal. It there was anything suicidal about the trial, is it indiscriminate enquiries and misplaced sympathy in Members of Parliament who embarrass the responsible authorities in India by their untimely and injudicious criticisms of their policy and actions. Nearer India Sir Henry's question at that stage would have been called to book as contempt of court. Garbed in the cloak of a member of the House, Sir Henry exercises his prerogative by his pious protest against suppression of unlawful and seditions agitation. Did Sir Henry think the trial would have been abandoned at the thunder of that protest? He would not brook precedence in another, and so to him belongs the honour of firing the first volley. His colleague out-heroded Herod by a barefaced inquiry if the sentence would be reduced. Dr. Rutherford has either a bad memory, or he is an indifferent judge at estimating character. Part of Mr. Tilak's first sentence was remitted during his first prosecution on a similar charge ten years ago; and to what purpose? Mr. Tilak returned to his task with redoubled vigour and none the better for the clemency shewn him. Affairs in India would improve more rapidly if a larger measure of discretion was exercised in Parliament in the discussion of public policy during a perturbed state of the country. The man on the spot knows his business better and is swayed by a sense of responsibility which is absent in hecklers, who play to the gallery from a distance.

END OF THE BOMBAY STRIKES.

The "Praja Bandhu":—We are glad to note that the practical cessation of almost every kind of commercial business in Bombay for well nigh a week, in consequence of a large number of mill hands and other labourers and artisans besides traders dealing in various kinds of goods having struck work, has come to an end on last Wednesday, and the city has resumed its normal aspect to the great relief of all concerned. The strike was due to the conviction and sentence passed by the Bombay High Court on Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the well-known Poona publicist and a leader of public opinion in the Deccan. The result of this strike has been a very heavy pecuniary loss to all kinds of business in which the poor have especially been the greatest sufferers. Not only that but a number of human lives have fallen victims to the strong measures adopted by the authorities to bring the strike to an end, This cannot be too much deplored, but it was in a sense inevitable. We are, therefore, sincerely pleased to find that good sense has ultimately prevailed with those concerned, and that an extremely intense situation has come to an end.

The "Parsi"—The past week has been a sadly memorable one in the history of Bombay. At the time of writing last week we recorded that so far the police had been able to cope with the trouble caused by the crowds of strikers and idlers. Before the words were printed there was a very serious collision with the troops at Curry Road, where the mob wrecked the railway station. On Saturday there was trouble in which four lost their lives at Dadar; and on Monday, the most serious rict of all took place in Shaikh Memon Street. It is agreed on all hands that the Government acted with promptitude and in the best interest of the city in taking the steps it did in maintaining order. While every one is agreed that the Government was quite within its rights in taking steps to put an end to the disturbance, there is a strong and unanimous feeling against the action of the authotities in resorting to the shooting of the mill hands. The necessity of this step has been seriously questioned. It is now universally accepted in all civilized countries that shooting at mobs with loaded cartridges should be resorted to in the last extreme when all other measures have failed. Nothing short of that should justify the shedding of blood or the taking of lives.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

The "Parsi":—H. E. Sir George Clarke came down from Poona and interviewed many of the leaders of native communities on Monday. His Excellency spoke very firmly and to the point, and expressed disappointment that few of the leaders had rendered that assistance to Government which he had a right to expect from them. His appeal was brief but cogent. He did not enter into the question of the cause of the riots or discourse on the sympathies of the leaders, pro-Tilak or otherwise, but put to them the proposition that Government would maintain order and that their exertions could not be better used on their countrymen's behalf than in assisting to make them understand the consequences of the rioting. A few of the leaders both before and after the Governor's speech, did their best to reason with the strikers and rioters but not to very much effect. His Excellency possibly did not appreciate the position in which many prominent Indians find themselves just now. Many are pronounced Tilakites and feel but little inclination to check a moment intended by its originators to express sympathy with Mr. Tilak. At the other end of the scale are anti-Tilakities, to whom nothing could be more distasteful than the extremist doctrines. These, not being over-eager for the privileges of independence, are equally unwilling to grasp its responsibilities. With all good will towards the powers that be, they maintain that these powers may be left to keep order in the way they think best. An Indian who is overofficious in dissuading the mutable many from taking part in a demonstration in honour of a popular leader like Mr. Tilak runs no little risk of things being made very uncomfortable for him. Taking all things into consideration His Excellency has more reason for thanking those who have risked much in a somewhat thankless task than for being severe towards those who did not feel an obligation to run that risk.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The "Rast Goftar":—H. E. Sir George Clarke adumbrated his scheme for Municipal reform in his recent speech at the Legislative Council. The Governor has been as good as his word, and has now put before the public a well-considered project for an improvement in the constitution of district Municipalities. The fundamental aim is to curtail official control and to make the Municipalities more thoroughly representative. The experiment at popularising the municipalities is not undertaken haphazardly before its time. The success of the larger administrations of some of the principal cities shows that the hour is reached to extend their principles to the whole of the Presidency. When the right of local self-Government was first conferred upon India, it was meant to expand it in the form in which it would henceforward be applied to the Bombay Presidency. That right has been curtailed in various parts of the country not only with regard to the Municipalities of larger cities, but of smaller towns and districts where the experiment at local autonomy had fallen short of Government's expectations. The successful realization of the country's aspirations for political progress depends in a great measure on the succes which is attained by its people in their civic administrations. Municipal institutions under popular control are a school which prepares the people for the exercise of those greater powers which are relegated to a community in an advanced state of political progress. In fact they are a pedestal to self-Government of a higher description and prepare the people from an administration of their parochial affairs to an administration of their country.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	6
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	7	5	72
Total plague deaths to date	143,794		
This date last year	0	0	99

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death.
2	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

August 4th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	43	31	0
B	145	97	9
C	99	63	3
D	45	12	1
E	195	84	1
F & G	31	0	0
Total to date	557	287	14
Total rats killed			844

IT will be gratifying to English rowing men to learn that England has won all the rowing events in the Olympic Regatta held at Henley. In view of this Regatta, foreign crews were barred this year from competing at the Henley Annual Regatta, and the leading English oarsmen also held themselves in reserve for the Olympic rowing contests. The defeat of the Grand Club Nautique of Belguim will once more re-establish faith in English methods of rowing over the Belgian method—the long stroke pulled right through over the short, quick stroke. The Belgians won at Henley in 1906 and 1907, and their defeat by Leander does something more to re-establish English superiority in the matter of sport, on which Colonials and foreigners made such great inroads last year.

DONE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

How Amundsen Succeeded Where Franklin Failed.

An amazing story of a man's success in achieving what man had never hitherto done in all time is told by the man who did it in Captain Roald Amundsen's book, "The North-west Passage: Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship 'Gjoa' in the Years 1903-1907." (Constable, 2 vols., 31s. 6d, net.)

WHAT AMUNDSEN HAS DONE.

"When a man sails his ship through the North-west Passage and then writes two ample volumes about his voyage one naturally looks for an elaborate, detailed account of an achievement that for more than three centuries has lured the Arctic explorer to fruitless effort and filled the pages of romance with thrilling adventure," writes the New York *Times* in a fine review of the book. "Captain Roald Amundsen succeeded where his great predecessors, from Frobisher to Franklin, failed. He took his little herring-boat of forty-seven tons, the 'Gjoa,' through the intricacies and perils of the Arctic seas from Christiania in Norway to Cape Nome on the Pacific coast of Alaska. Up to the time he sailed such a trip meant the circumnavigation of both the Americas, the passing from the Arctic to the Antaretic seas and back again. The entire route of the 'Gjoa,' however is contained within a strip of north latitude no wider than fifteen degrees.

BJORNSON'S TRIBUTE.

"Countless navigators have proclaimed their belief in the feasibility of the North-west Passage, but it remained for this Norwegian skipper to prove the reasonableness of their faith. He has made the trip, he is home again in his beloved Norway; and now he has written a great two volume work. Amundsen's book is described by his great countryman Bjornstjerne Bjornson as 'the most entertaining among the whole of the North Pole literature,' and one of the delicious features of the work is that it has scarcely anything about the North-west Passage in it and nothing at all of self-laudation on the part of the author for having accomplished something that no navigator before him has been able to accomplish.

"And yet, with the skill of the true literary artist, the North-west Passage is there, the real, hero of the story, behind all the humourous and sometimes tragic adventures, with which this excellent narrator entertains his readers. One feels the thrill of it, the eagerness of the explorer, the concentration of purpose of these seven splendid rugged men who formed the crew of the 'Gjoa,' traversing in their heroic enterprise the very seas that were once familiar to their ancestral vikings. And there is a touch of the emotional simplicity of the viking when the goal is actualy won and the strain that has been suffered in silence for nearly three years is suddenly broken:

A DRAMATIC MOMENT.

"'At 8 a. m. my watch was finished and I turned in. When I had been asleep some time I became conscious of a rushing to and fro on deck. Clearly there was something the matter, and I felt a bit annoyed that they should go on like that for the matter of a bear or a seal. It must be something of that kind, surely. But then Lieutenant Hansen came rushing down into the cabin and called out the ever-memorable words: "Vessel in sight, sir!" He bolted again immediately, and I was alone.

"'The North-West Passage had been accomplished—my dream from childhood. This very moment it was fulfilled. I had a peculiar sensation in my throat; I was somewhat overworked and tired, and I suppose it was weakness on my part, but I could feel tears coming to my eyes. "Vessel in sight!" The words were magical. My home and those dear to me here at once appeared to me as if stretching out their hands—"Vessels in sight!"

"'I dressed myself in no time. When ready I stopped a moment before Nansen's portrait on the wall. It seemed as if the picture had come to life as if he winked at me, nodding, "Just what I thought, my boy!" I nodded back, smiling and happy, and went on deck.'

FOUR YEARS IN ARCTIC SEAS.

"The fascination of the book lies in just this whole-hearted kind of simplicity, the sort of sincerity that goes with the doing of great deeds. Amundsen's four years' work in the Arctic seas has undoubtedly added a chaper of great importance to the world's geographical knowledge. He has demonstrated the navigability of the North-west Passage, and in so doing he has charted a region of land and ice that has hitherto been only guessed at by our geographers. Moreovr, he has rediscovered the magnetic North Pole—which has, apparently, a rather aggravating way of shifting its position—and has spent four years in making a careful record of its varying magnetic phenomena, the result of which will be of lasting value in determining some of those hidden laws of nature that have hitherto baffled the speculative scientist. His 'farthest north,' it is true, falls short by some ten degrees of the record achieved by Peary two years ago. But his contribution to science is direct and tangible and of a character that should yield welcome fruit to the future navigator of the polar regions.

A NEW WORLD REVEALED.

"Amundsen's book, however, touches but slightly on these pre-eminently substantial results of his expedition. Its charm lies in the new world that he has pictured for us. One thinks of the Arctic Circle merely as a thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice,' devoid of human interest, devoid of beauty even—except as beauty, of an altogether majestic sort may be held to be a quality of those vast white spaces, checked by icy pinnacles, that stretch away in limitless desolation to the mysterious plains of the Pole itself. But Amundsen has peopled these rigions for us. Without robbing them of their sublimity, he has made them familiar filled them with the generous emulation of that primitive yet eternal type of heroism that asks for nothing better than the chance to do battle with the grimmest forces of nature and maintain through every hardship a contagious spirit of good nature and joviality. More than any of his predecessors, he has succeeded in capturing for his pages the natives of these wilds, the Eskimo, and by living with them in a daily intimacy that has perhaps never before been equalled by an explorer from the civilised world, he has given us a vivid account of their character, their customs, their beliefs, that makes of these children of the snow a positive reality, instict with human passion and human variability.

THE ESKIMOS.

"Several of the Eskimo tribes with which he thus came in contact say in him and his six stalwart companions the first specimens of the white man's civilisation. That was at Gjoahavn, where the crew of the 'Gjoa' passed two years in conducting their 'magnetic observations.' Eskimo they scarcely expected to find in this unknown region, and their coming was sudden and unexpected enough:

"'One morning, as we were standing on the forecastle, promoting the digestion of our breakfast with a chat and, as usual, keeping an eye on the hillside for reindeer, one of us, pointing toward the north, cries: "Here is more sport!" Immediately preparations were made for the hunt. But Hansen remained standing by my side and seemed to be straining his uncommonly sharp eyes. "Well, Hansen, have you no mind to shoot reindeer to-day?" "Ah!

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FOR MEN. Never has our stock looked so well as at present. It is a veritable Panorama of the prevailing Fashions. Ties, Collars, Boots, Shoes, Shirts, Socks, Suits and Suiting, Belts, Braces, Vests and every possible thing a man may require is reduced to such a low price that when you see the goods you cannot resist buying them.

FOR CHILDREN. We have Shoes at half-price, Frocks, Stockings, Hats, Bonnets, Tunics, Collars, Underwear, Pinafores, everything for Infants, Waterproofs for Girls or Boys, in fact everything for Kiddies of all sizes and ages at very much reduced prices.

REMNANTS. Our Remnant Counters are veritable gold mines, stocked as they are with most fascinating attractions for Ladies, Gentlemen and those interested in renewing their stock of necessaries for the Household. Don't miss these Remnants for to part with them it is our loss and your gain.

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

Entry closed 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th August :—

THE PONY HURDLE PLATE—Distance—1½ miles, over 6 flights.

Mr. Beaumont's Belle Olaf, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Matalgia. Race declared void.

THE MIDSMMER PLATE.—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. P. Runchoddass' Coquette, (late Faded Lily), H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook, H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mozart, Mr. P. B. Avasia's Conscience, Mr. A. J. De Souza's Matlock, Mr. R. R. S' Killua, Mr. R. R. S' Posco, Mr. R. R. S' Metal Naid, Mr. R. R. S' Oakton, Mr. Kelso's Wisebird, Mr. Kelso's St. Patrick, Mr. M. Goculdas' Lady Metal, Mr. M. Goculdass' Apology, and Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon.

THE MONSOON PLATE—Distance—1 mile.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sir Galahad, Mr. Beaumont's Spirea, Mr. J. B.'s Not Now, (late Peridore), H. H. Aga Khan and Ago S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga S. Shah's Sugar Apple, Mr. J. Law's, Golden Morn, Mr. P. B. Avasia's Conscience, Mr. R. R. S' Lachlan, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Dulcimer, and Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon.

THE LITTLE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Rehman's Selection, Mr. A. S. Oomer's Godolphin, Mr Alex A Essaye's Woolwinder. Messrs Adil and A. A. Safi's Barki, Mr. Newton's Sirur, Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's Virtuous Boy, Mr. P. H. Burns' Dhansa, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lassa, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Special, Mr. Kadoo bin Saleh's Hishan, Mr. G. K's. Brussels, Mr. C. S. Anderson's Hobiyan, Mr. Wallace's Sir Asker, Mr. Pill's Hullo, Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Baymaker, Mr. H. Jamsetji's Good Morning, Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light, Mr. Yussuff Abdoola's Gwalior, Messrs. A. Mistry and Syed Aga Mir's Nasarala, Mr. R. S. Forayе's Kuropatkin, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's Murzook, Mr Abdoola Mara's Tamim, Messrs A M Amer and Rajmahomed Vazir's Bruce, Mr. Hamed Hazemy's Rogers, Mr. A. M. Amir's Hatif. Mr. Morison's Raffles, Mr. Abdool Gany's Murhaba, Mr. Ahmed Abdoola's Real Blood, Mr. M. Goculdass' Otby, Mr. T. Mullen's Sir George (13st. 2lbs.), Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's b a h Susty Jack. If necessary, after declaration of forfeit at 8 a. m. on Monday, 10th August, the entries will be divided and two races given.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs. Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's Shanwar, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Yatim, Mr. A. Razak's Osborne, Mr. Artin A. Essaye's Creditor, Mr. D. Runchoddass Meerjan, Mr. D. Runchoddass's Ashroff, Mr. Adil's Squire, Mr. R. S. Forage's Saree, Mr. P. H. Burns Mumbra, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Grey Rose, Aga S. Shah's Grey Falcon, Mr. Wallace's Mountain King, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Darby, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Settler, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Caravan, Mr. R. R. S.'s Vasco, Mr. R. R. S.'s Scimitar. Mr. R. R. S.'s Mint, Mr. Kelso's Hermit, Mr. James's Nooman, Mr. M. Goculdass's, Maimoom, Mr. M. Goculdass's Bay Middleton, Mr. M. Goculdass's Vedat, and Mr. A. M. Bushari's Wadi.—Closed race.

THE CLUB PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Capt. Houston and Major Hennessy's Yuba, Captain Hodgson's The Earl, Major Bertie Clay's Osculo (by Osculato—Ruby D'Or), Major G. Moore's Tete-a-tete, Mr. Morison's Lady Lomond, and Captain Hopwoods Veronique.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's Jehangir, Mr. A. S. Oomer's bin Sugod, R. K. Sirdar Singhji and A. S. Oomer's Mutlag, Mr. McKenzie's Corrector, Mr. R. S. Forage's Safoog, Mr. Kasim Jurji's Desert King, Mr. R. S. Forage's Dodger, Mr. Newton's Lofan, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Chungiz, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Meazer, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Grey Rose, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily, Mr. E. MacDonald's Fate, Mr. R. A. Willis' M. V. O., Mr. G. K's Mannlicher, Mr. G. Pill's Fritz, Aga S. Shah and Mr. M. Goculdass's Ajeel, Mr. L. C. Kapadia's Russam, Mr. R. Jethabhai's Nelum, Mr. Adil's Colaba, Mr. Adil's Soocab, Messrs A Mistry and Syed Aga Mir's Fattahal, Kher Mir's A. Mistry and Syed Aga Mir's Nusri Pasha, Mr. Syed Aga Mir's Aden, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Wellington, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack, Mr. A. M. Saif's Rubdan, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's England, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's Gazban, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Ally's Minawur, Mr. Hajee Sulleman's Jarham, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Arab Sheik, Mr. Ebrahim Manas' Arcadia, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Turkish Flag III. Messrs. A. M. Ammer and Newton's b a h Viceroy, Mr. Newton's Alachfar, Mr. R. R. S's. Devon, (14'0), and Mr. Ebrahim Manas' Dardanelles. Mr. M. Goculdass' Respectable, Messrs. M. Goculdass and Taher Yonis Clin her, Mr A. R. Ahmed's Hamrin, Mr. Newton's Moosahad, and Mr. Newton's Fallah. If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 8 a. m. on Monday 10th August, the entries will be divided and two races given.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the Programme for Wednesday, 5th August at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

1. Jumping Competition (a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

2. The Tantalus Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride a given course to basins containing an apple in water, to dismount, hand horses to syces, place hands behind back, kneel down, and seize apple with teeth to then ride back over same course with apple in mouth, which must not be touched by the hand throughout.

3. The Ladies' Excelsior Stakes.—Ladies to ride a given course, carrying a golf lofter to a line, where syces will be standing ; there dismount and loft a golf ball over a small screen. As soon as the ball is over, lady to remount and return over course. First home to win. If the golf ball is driven into the screen it may be replaced by the hand at the original starting line ; this may be repeated as often as necessary. Each lady may arrange for a gentleman to assist her to remount.

4. V. C Race.

5. Living Aunt Sally.—Gentlemen to ride a given course wearing a fencing mask, in the top of which a clay pipe will be stuck. At a point indicated gentleman to dismount and take up any position in front of their nominators, who will be provided with a bundle of light sticks with which they will try to break the pipe. Gentleman must not shift his stance, but may move his head and body either to avoid the sticks if he thinks they are coming too hard or to assist his lady to achieve success. As soon as pipe is knocked out gentleman to mount and return over course. First home to win.

6. Horse Scurry.

Competitors for the Scurry will please give in their names to the Honorary Secretary on arrival on the ground ; no entries will be received after the third event is over.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The opening match of the ninth week of the League was played last evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Garrison Artillery, and after a hard struggle resulted in favour of the Gunners by two goals to one. Though playing three new men, the military team had throughout the better of the exchanges and if at the close of the first moiety, they had led by three to nil, it would have caused no surprise, while as a matter of fact, the period ended in favour of the Gymkhana by one goal to love, the point having been scored through a penalty shot. In the second half, the Artillerymen scored twice to the Gymkhana's nil. The win was a wholly deserved one but the narrow margin must not be taken as the standard to represent the strength of the two elevens, on this occasion, for the R. G. A. decidedly displayed better science than the civilians.

The attendance on the ground was just about the ordinary but the khaki element mustered in pretty strong numbers. A strong drizzle soon after the commencement turned a firm ground somewhat slippery, while an adverse wind had also its own effect on the shooting, particularly at the Bandstand end.

There was a vast change noticeable yesterday in the Artillery play, They combined exceptionally well, and with their forces well distributed, passing met with a marked success. On the other hand, the Gymkhana halves were too far away separated from their forwards, thus making it easy for the opposing halves to tackle them. The Gymkhana right wing, too, did not keep their places properly, and many a forcing move of the left was lost by the former not cooperating with them. The defence on both sides was very sound and the Gymkhana halves distinguished themselves particularly in this line of play. Thompson, the civilian goal-keeper, filled a very difficult post and his numerous and clever saves deserve credit. One more remark, and that is about the charging of the Gunners' forwards. They very often use elbows and a strict referee would have penalized them and it was fortunate that they escaped censure on this occasion.

The R. G. A., who were defending the Bandstand end, set the ball rolling and MacGarry and Bayley threatened the Gymkhana flags but Marriss saved. A corner was secured but Thompson cleared. A volley from the second corner was also sent back by him. A return attack was made and Moir and Burnett approached the Artillery posts but Watts was ready for them. The ball for some ten minutes more was seen all over the ground and good defence was witnessed. Then the Gunners securing the ball, pressed the Gymkhana and Thompson was repeatedly called upon, to which he responded gamely. Shots were showered upon him from all directions, and once three times successively in as many minutes, but his guard was impenetrable. Five minutes to half time, Burnett dribbled the leather to the Artillery end but he slipped and fell just as he was attempting to shoot. The Gunners were again in front of the Gymkhana posts but Marriss beat them back. Just as the period was drawing to a close, a penalty shot was awarded to the Gymkhana, and Sim lodged the sphere in the Artillery nets. Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana.....	1 Goal
Royal Garrison Artillery...	Nil.

On crossing over, the Gymkhana were again attacked but Cummins shot wide in a good position. From midfield, Watts sent a long volley, which bouncing in front the goal, passed over the bar. Continuing in front of the Gymkhana flags Ward, Marriss, Hall and Sim offered a stern resistance. A visit was then paid to the military ground and Moir sent a beautiful centre, which was not taken up, owing to the right wing being too slow. The Artillerymen were back on the opposite ground and after a hot tussle, the outside-right, Hewes, equalized in a scrimmage. Again pressing from the kick off, shots from Bayley and Hewes were wide. Then Hall passed to Moir and the latter dribbling, again sent a pretty centre, which was a bit too high and passed over the cross-bar. Contested play on the Gymkhana half of ground ensued, the Gunners assailing strongly, and Thompson had to be all alive to ward off the missiles sent on him. The Gymkhana made a few attempts to break through but the distance that separated their halves and forwards made the task of the Gunners in beating them back quite easy. A few minutes before full time, Bayley scored the second goal, and though the soldiers kept on pressing, they did not succeed in further score.

Score :—

Royal Garrison Artillery	2 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana	1 Goal.

TEAMS.

R. G. A.

Goal—Bowyer.
Backs—Clarke, Watts (capt.),
Half-backs—Downey, Gillett, Collumbell,
Forwards—Hewes, Southcote, MacGarry, Bayley, Cummins.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson,
Backs—Elliot (played centre-forward during second-half), Marriss,
Half-backs—Bussey, Hall, Sim.
Forwards—Evans, Abbott, Ward (played right-back during second half), Revd. Burnett, Moir.

Referee.—Mr. B. Christy.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	12	13	0	0	33	2	26
Royal G. Artillery	10	6	4	0	19	11	12
Royal Scots "A"	8	5	2	1	15	6	11
Bombay Gymkhana.....	10	2	5	3	10	14	7
Y. M. C. A.	9	3	5	1	8	17	7
Commercial Gymkhana ...	9	3	5	1	8	15	7
Government Telegraph ...	9	1	5	3	7	18	5

THE HARRIS SHIELD.

THE Harris Challenge Shield Match between the Anjuman-i-Islam High School and the St. Xavier's High School on the Esplanade ground will be played to-day at 11-20 a.m. (S.T.) The following represents the Anjuman team:—Mahomed. Umer (capt.), Abde Ali, Yusuf Ali, Majeed, Ismail H., Vali Ahmed, Ali Sahib, Ismail D., Bilal, S. A. Wahab, and Budrud-din. Umpire : Nulwalla.

TROOP SPECIALS.

Troop special trains leave this morning from Bombay as under :—Yorkshires, to Deolali ; Northamptons, to Poona : 26th Cavalry Squadron, to Poona.

LEGAL INTELLIGEICE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant his share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Before the proceedings began Mr. Inverarity submitted to his Lordship that although he had a large number of witnesses to call, he would not do so now on his own responsibility. His Lordship said that he was clearly of opinion that as the plaintiff's counsel had not abandoned her case he could not stop any further evidence being tendered by the 1st defendant (see Bombay Law Reporter page 26). His Lordship was happy to hear, however, that Mr Inverarity was adopting this present course.

The case was then proceeded with and Mr. Inverarity continued the examination of Juma Bhagat who said there were texts in the Gnans showing that even Pirs gave Dasoon to the Imam, and that those who believe in Imam would get paradise. In the Gnans there were references to the Aal of Ali, There was nothing in the Gnans which direct any payment being made to the members of the family other than the Hajar Imam. Payment to the Hajar Imam alone would secure Sawab. Witness then produced two copies of Gnans which he got from his father, in one of which the date written was Samwat 1622 dated 7th Chaitar. It is common to the followers to keep manuscript copy of the Gnans. The Doowa that is recited in Jamathana was written by Pir Sudderuddin. It is a separate book, and is preserved by manuscript copies. In some of the manuscript books, the Doowa was copied along with the Gnans. Witness said that he learned the Doowa in the school at Karachi founded by Aga Ali Shah. In the same school, he learned the Gnans as well. It was about 33 years ago. It was not true that offerings made to the Aga Khan were on behalf of and for the benefit of the family. He paid the Dasoon and other customary payments.

Mr. Dinshaw, a partner of Messrs. Payne and Company, was then examined. He said he was a partner of the firm of Messrs. Framji Dinshaw and Company. The firm acted for Haji Bibi in 1901 1902. Mr. Framji was dead. Witness said that he had got Mr. Framji's diaries for 1901 and 1902, as well as his own diaries. Asked to produce the diery of Mr. Framji witness said he could not do so without Haji Bibi's permission.

Continuing witness said that for the same reason he would decline to produce his diaries and to give any communications made to him in the matter by Mr. Framji. Witness said he was at present a partner in the firm of Messrs Payne and Co, who are Attorneys for the first defendant. He had not taken any part in this suit, nor given any information, Nor had he shown his diary of Mr. Framji's diary to any one.

Gada Mahomed, a pensioner of the Aga Khan was then examined. He said he was Karbari at Poona. When the houses there were vacant, the key of the same was under his charge. It was false that Haji Bibi and others had kept the key. Six months before he returned, they kept a Ramosi on the premises and not before that. The orders are conveyed to him by a letter from the Karbari of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Branson, who appeared for defendant No. 5 said that he did not propose to call any independent evidence, but he relied on the evidence of the Aga Khan, Shamuddin and the Solicitor Mr. Kolah.

Mr. Padshah said on behalf of his clients that he was going to call independent evidence, but would rely on the evidence already tendered on behalf of the first defendant.

Kamaria Husen Ismail, on being examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was a follower of the Aga Khan. When Ali Shah came to Karachi no one accompanied him except his wife. Shah Bibi did not accompany him. It was false that payments were made to the lady members of the family. He paid Dasoon and the other usual offerings and they were for the benefit of the Hajar Imam alone.

Nathu Mahomed, who was next examined said he was the Nazir of the kitchen in the service of the Aga Khan. He supervised the supply of food to the different members of the family. Bibi Sahib got four muzmuz of food a day. Each muzmuz is worth about three rupees and contains the food required for six persons.

ADDRESS OF MR. INVERARITY.

After lunch Mr. Inversarity began to address the Court. In his address, he observed, among other things, that this case had to be decided on the evidence and it was necessary to lay the case before the Court. He said that this suit against his client had been a blackmailing suit from beginning to the end. The object of the plaintiff was that she thought she would intimidate the Aga Khan and induce him to part with a considerable sum of money by way of settlement. The Aga Khan will never do so. The case began with fraud in reference to the release. Although plaintiff made that gross charge she closed her evidence without giving a single word of evidence to support her. Neither her examination-in-chief nor that of any of her witnesses was ever directed to show any evidence in the matter. No one gave what the value of Hassan Ali's property was. The other fraud alleged against his client was that he suppressed the will of Hassan Ali. It was only made to create unpleasantness by way of publication in the newspapers. Counsel said that no further charge was made until we came to plaintiff's interrogatives. She has actually suggested that the Aga Khan had instigated the murder of Hassam Shah and that allegation was made after the suit was filed. The allegation of Janghi Shah's murder was first made in her evidence in the suit. In order to increase the pressure further, they mentioned the name of Lady Ali Shah as instigating the murders. After dwelling on the alleged motive and the discrepancy in the evidence, counsel showed how absurd the allegation was.

Continuing Mr. Inverarity said, that plaintiff had made another allegation that the Aga Khan was an Ashnashari. This was adding one more string to their bow of falsehoods. It was contrary to the pleading. That was put in for the purpose of alienating the Aga Khan from the affection of his followers. They thought that the Aga Khan would not come into the witness-box to give his evidence; so also Lady Ali Shah. The Solicitors of the plaintiff retired because certain evidence was not allowed to be published in the newspapers. The object of the plaintiff and those siding with her was to create riot and bloodshed by offending the religious susceptibilities of other Muhamadans. The Aga Khan's swer to the question put by Mr. Bahadur would not have helped the learned counsel.

He and the Solicitors retired from the case because a report of it was not allowed to be published in newspapers. One knows that in oriental countries it is always advisable to avoid questions which would wound the religious susceptibilities of any community. Here Mr. Inverarit quoted cases in support of his argument. The pblems of the court of law are confined to finding out what the belief is, what the doctrines of any part of the religious belief are All that the Court had to decide was not the truth of any religion, but whether a certain community held a certain belief.

Regarding the suppression of he will, counsel pointed out the discrepancy in the evidence and showed how foolish the statement of Haji Bibi was. The charge was an absurd one. The Aga Khan was then only four years old. An allegation of that sort was wickod in character.

The charge of Janghi Shah's murder was quite contrary to the plaint (Vide para 35 of the plaint.) In her interrogatory, Haji Bibi introduced it in a very tentative manner. The interrogatory was read and counsel said that it was absurd; no such copy would be forthcoming. It was a pure one, tion and no one ever alleged to hold an enquiry into the incident of that murder. The story about the petition was entirely false. It is admitted in evidence that a few months after the murder of Janghi Shah, the Aga Khan married his daughter and Haji Bibi and other members of the family took aprominent part. Would a man marry the daughter of a man whose murder he instigated? The story of the blankets was a wicked lie. It has been absolutely disproved.

With regard to Hassum Shah's murder, counsel said that Haji Bibi in her answer to the interrogatories said that the murderer Jiva was not examined. Fortunately we have a record of what took place at Jiva's trial ; and that would show how the allegation was false. Lady Ali Shah had not even seen him.

The aggravation under which he committed the murder was found under Exhibit H 26. The Aga Khan at that time was in England; when he heard the news he wrote a letter to Mr. Kenny. And that was a touching letter. After the Aga Khan had heard of the result of the trial, he wrote another letter and Mr. Kenny said that that letter could not have been written by one who instigated Hassum Shah's murder. Counsel said there was no motive for such a deed. Hassum Shah could never have become the Aga Khan, as was falsely alleged. The Aga Khan was already appointed Imam by his father. He was in possession of the property and the Imamship for 13 years. As to Janghi Shah's murder, no motive was suggested the one suggested was that he was an Ashnashari and counsel showed how hollow that charge was. The charge, said counsel, was absolutely inconsistent with the affidavit that Haji Bibi made. That is a wicked lie invented at a late stage of the case, for the purpose of throwing dirt over the Aga Khan.

With regard to the general allegations made against the Aga Khan and his mother, the charges laid against him at the time of the Session and the alleged universal uproar caused in the family, counsel said that there was no truth at all in these allegations. Counsel here pointed out the discrepancies in the evidence and showed that all this uproar etc., alleged to have taken place, was an invention. It was a wicked lie. Then charges were made against the Aga Khan for having made away with family properties (vide para 56 of the plaint). Plaintiff thought that these and other allegations would find a place in the newspapers which might induce the Aga Khan to come to a settlement with her. This was the sole object of the plaintiff. Years elasped before the Aga Khan got an opportunity of showing that the whole thing was a tissue of falsehoods. They were wicked inventions. One would think that Haji Bibi must have been partially off her head when she made these statements. Regarding these properties which the Aga Khan has alleged to have made away with or purchased or transferred in the name of others; no documentary evidence was produced from the Registrar's office and if the solicitors have not made any search for it, it was a gross deriliction of duty. There was evidence to show that not a single property had been purchased by the Aga Khan except one in his mother's name and not a single property had been transferred in the name of others.

Regarding the release, Mr. Inverarity said it was a perfectly fair arrangement. The Aga Khan had paid one lakh and forty thousand rupees for the estate of Janghi Shah. Could any one suggest any fraud by such generous payment on the part of Aga Khan ? As a matter of fact he paid for Janghi Shah's estate more than what it was entitled to. Counsel said it was a piece of generosity which redounds very much to the credit of the Aga Khan. What was the property that Husan Ali left and what portions of it came into the possession of the Aga Khan? Plaintiff should have given some evidence in the matter, but she never called a single witness to prove what the value of the property was. The value of the property was the material point. According to her, the property was worth two crores of rupees.

The evidence proved conclusively that the three properties which belonged to Janghi Shah were really the property of Hssan Ali at the time of his death. Counsel here read the evidence of the plaintiff and the evidence of those siding with her. Piru lane property had belonged to the Aga Khan long before Janghi Shah had grown up. Hamumkhana was in existence long before Bibi Saheb was born. The site upon which it was built would show that it cannot have been Janghi Shah's property, Shah Bibi thought that property belonged to Hassam Ali. The Mount Road property was bought for sixty thousand rupees when Janghi Shah was about 26 years old. That property was not purchased by him with his own money, but it was purchased by him while he was the manager of Hassam Ali's estate. Bibi Saheb admitted that Janghi Shah had managed the property for many years. Both the Aga Khan and Lady Ali Shah had given evidence that Jadghi Shah had told them that they were the properties appropriated by him.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE "VIHARI" SEDITION CASE.

Appeal Dismissed.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of the appeal of Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, editor and publisher of the Marathi weekly newspaper, "the Vihari," who had been convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of publishing a seditious poem of Mazzini headed the "Awakening," and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine Rs. 1,000, or in default, to six months' further imprisonment.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, with Mr. B. E. Desai, and Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kelkar, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The arguments have been reported.

JUDGMENT.

The learned Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Appeal Court said : The accused appeals from the conviction, under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and in default to six months' further rigorous imprisonment. The accused is the printer, proprietor, and editor of a weekly Marathi paper called the "Vihari," printed at Kandevadi and published at Zaoba's Wadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay. He was charged that he, on the 13th April 1908, brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt, or excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India by publishing in the "Vihari" verses headed "Awakening." The verses are as follows :—

1. Awake! Awake! Why are you sleeping, Oh you fools? Open your eyes for a moment. See who is sitting on your chests. How is it that this load does not become unbearable?

2. How can he, who endures the indignity put upon him, And through sheer folly nourishes even his enemies, Be called a man? He should, indeed, be ranked with brutes!

3. All characteristics belonging to man are seen in you, Why do you submit to this persecution? Speak truly whether you have fallen asleep, or are impotent.

4. You appear to be able-bodied, Why do you [illegible] your folly, feel, distressed? Have some courage in your hands. Without it all is dreary in this world.

5. This land of ours is our [illegible] mother! How can you calmly witness her persecution. You came into this world out of her womb. Why did you not die in the very first month?

6. This land, your own mother, who feeds and fattens you, Has fainted. How do you forget her? Fie, fie on you, you brutes!

8. This cruel King is chastising you. Why do you always humble yourselves before him? Why do you lose your independence by your own hands! Fie, fie on you, you brutes!

9. Owing to the persecution practised by him, even religion is destroyed. How is it that anger is not produced in your minds? How is it that you have remained still like lifeless beings? Fie, fie on you, you brutes!

10. When the Almighty created this world, He bestowed freedom upon all. That being lost, how can you remain quiet? You should die on the battlefield for the sake of acquiring independence.

11. When one strikes the dust with one's feet. It never puts up with that insult, But perches on the head, and also injures the eyes. Its conduct should at least put you to shame :—Yours NARAYEN RAMCHANDRA PATANKAR, RAJAPUR

They are preceded by a statement in brackets to the effect, that they embody the exhortation by means of which Mazzini roused Italy. It is not, however, suggested by the accused that Mazzini really wrote any such exhortation, though he contends that the verses reproduce his sentiments. They purport to be sent to the paper by a correspondent, who appends his name. The verses, though unpractical in character, are obviously intended to stimulate the readers of the paper, by representing that the Government of the country is oppresive, that the inhabitants are persecuted and enslaved, and that they should, if necessary, fight to acquire their independence. We think that the feeling, most likely to be aroused by the perusal of the verses by Marathi readers, is hatred against the British Government of India. There is abundant material from which we can conclude that this is no stray composition, which has found its way into the paper through the inadvertence of the accused. In his written statement, which states the aims of his paper, and the methods adopted to attain them, he refers to the verses in question as inserted in pursuance of the policy of the paper. Previous compositions which have appeared in the "Vihari" on the 30th December 1907, and the 6th April 1908, and certain passages from a life of Mustafa Kiamil Pasha written by the accused, are similar in tone to the verses in question; and like them, indicate that the accused is possessed by hatred of the British rule in India. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the verses, the subject of the charge, have been deliberately published by the accused, with the intention of exciting feelings of hatred against the Government established by law; and that, therefore he was rightly found guilty of the offence with which he was charged. In considering the question of sentence, we have had regard to the observations of the Judges in the Full Bench case of Queen-Empress vs. Ramchandra, I. L. R. 22 Bom. page 152. Although, the verses are vague and unpractical, versification has according to the accused's own statement, been adopted as the stronger and more appealing form of literature. We have no doubt as to the tendency of the verses, and the object with which they were published. They have been published in Bombay at a time of some political excitement, amongst those to whom the "Vihari" would appeal. The offence is a serious one, punishable with transportation for life. We have come to the conclusion, that the sentence is not too severe; and we, therefore, dismiss the appeal.

ATTACK WITH A DEADLY WEAPON.

Fourteen Years' Transportation.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Nama Dulaba, who was convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon, and was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

The story for the prosecution was that, on the 3rd March 1908, at Kulamb in the Akola Taluka, accused robbed a boy named Krishna Genu of three silver ornaments, and in commission of the robbery caused him grievous hurt with an axe. It appeared that the accused and Krishna went together to the ravine, in which Krishna was subsequently found, and one Mahipati lent Krishna an axe, as they were going to look for honey. Krishna was missing in the evening, and on a search being instituted, he was found badly wounded, with his clothes and an axe lying by him in the ravine. He was brought home and did not recover consciousness till the following morning. It was generally known in the village that the accused and Krishna had gone together to get honey in the ravine. The next morning Krishna at once mentioned accused as his assailant. Through the agency of the accused himself, the police recovered two out of the three ornaments which Krishna had been wearing. The confessional statements and the evidence shewed that the accused took them from Krishna after causing him grievous hurt with the axe. The demeanour of the accused in his court, said the Sessions Judge, towards all the witnesses was extremely truculent. The Sessions Judge said he had given careful attention to any possibility of a village conspiracy or police ill-treatment, and found that, in this case, there was no suspicion of either. The property robbed was recovered at once, and there was evidence that the accused made an attempt to get away after arrest. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST THE AMIR'S AGENT.

At the Small Cause Court, Mr. S. F. Billimoria the Fifth Judge has disposed of an important question as to the jurisdiction of the Court in a case in which Messrs. Pirojshah Nanabhoy Harda and Dossabhoy Lowjibhoy Sethna sued Mr. Goolam Rassoolkhan for recovery of brokerage on the sale of a bungalow. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Jinnah, Barrister-at-law, was for the defendant.

His honour said : This is a suit by the plaintiffs who are estate brokers against the defendant to recover brokerage or compensation for work and labour done in negotiating for the sale to defendant of a bungalow in Bombay belonging to one Hajibhai Lalji, Mr Jinnah, counsel for defendant, raised certain preliminary objections to the suit. He asserts that the defendant is the Agent in Bombay of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, that he acted as such in this matter, that he negotiated and purchased the bungalow for the Amir, and that the plaintiffs from the commencement knew that the defendant was the Agent of His Majesty of Afghanistan and was negotiating for the bungalow as such Agent. On the facts he does not place his case any higher or further than this. He contends that on these facts being proved this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain this suit in as much as the defendant was acting as agent for a foreign Government, that as the foreign Government could not be sued, the agent can in no event be sued. Mr. Jinah goes further and contends that "whether the plaintiffs gave credit for brokerage to the defendant or whether they looked to His Majesty the Amir for their brokerage and gave credit to the latter is a matter of no consequence ; [illegible] plaintiffs knew that the defendant was acting in the [illegible] as agent for His Majesty the Amir, then as the Amir could not be sued the agent cannot be sued in any event ; even had the plaintiffs and defendant contracted as two private individuals only, the position in law would not arise, but if it is found that the defendant to the knowledge of plaintiffs professed to act as the Amir's agent, then the defendant could not be sued even though the principal, the Amir, could not be sued, Sec. 230 Indian Contract Act notwithstanding."

Mr. Suntoke for plaintiffs relies on Sec. 230 Indian Contract Act, Clause 3, and contends that even if the defendant to the knowledge of the plaintiffs acted as agent of the Amir in this matter, as the principal though disclosed could not be sued, the agent is liable and there is no difference in the law whether the principal is the subject of a foreign State or is a foreign ruler.

If any findings on the facts are necessary I find—(1) That the plaintiffs knew that the defendant was the agent of the Amir of Afghanistan. (2) That the plaintiffs knew that the defendant was negotiating for and purchasing the bungalow for the Amir of Afghanistan. (3) That the plaintiffs never gave credit to such a remote inaccessible personage as His Majesty the Amir, but that they looked to and gave credit to the defendant only for brokerage or compensation due to them and relied only on his credit to pay brokerage. (4) There is no evidence to show what the constitution of the Afghan Government is and what the position and status of its ruler is in relation to that Government. (5) It is not contended and there is no evidence to show that the defendant is an accredited agent in British India of the Afghan Government, that his appointment has any political or diplomatic significance. The evidence given before me discloses only that the defendant is simply in the position of a personal servant of the Afghan Ruler engaged in Bombay in making purchases of and forwarding articles of necessity or luxury required for the personal use of the ruler. (6). It is not alleged nor proved that the acquisition in Bombay of a bungalow by the Amir was an acquisition for and on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan. For the position in law taken up by Mr. Jinnah he cites Twyeross v. Drefus, 5 L. R. Ch. 605, and relies particularly on a dictum of Jessel Master of the Rolls in the judgment on appeal, where he says "you could sue the agent in the absence of the principal, the principal is the Peruvian Government, you cannot sue the Peruvian Government at all and therefore you cannot sue its agent."

After a careful perusal of this report, I came to the conclusion that it does not support Mr. Jinnah's contention. The facts of that case were as follows :—

The Peruvian Republic issued in London a prospectus of a loan which it was desirous of raising to the extent of 11 millions by 6 per cent. consolidated bonds Among the securities specially hypothecated for the due payment of the interest and principal was the "Surplus proceeds of guano to be imported into the United Kingdom, &c., after providing for the service of the existing 5 per cent. Government loan and of guaranteed Railway loan."

On the faith of the statements in this prospectus the plaintiffs in that case purchased several of the bonds which were executed on behalf of the Republic of Peru, and signed by its financial agent. On each of these bonds was printed a statement of the condition on which the bonds were granted. By these conditions the Government of Peru engaged that "as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the obligations contained in this bond the Government of Peru under the national faith pledges *inter alia* "The free proceeds of the guano in Europe and America after the engagements which it has contracted on them are covered" and the Government of Peru further "binds itself that out of the proceeds of the sale of guano there be set aside every half year sum sufficient for the service of that same half year and to dispose freely of the surplus" in payment of the interest and principal due on the bonds.

No trust nor assignment of any specific fund was alleged as created by these bonds.

On the half yearly proceeds of the guano, the republic was to draw for its prior engagements and its half year's service and then direct its agent to utilise the surplus, *if any*, towards payment of the bonds.

The defendants were the agents of the Republic for the sale of the guano in the United Kingdom and they were bound to disburse the proceeds as directed by the Republic. There was nothing in the prospectus of the bonds to show that the defendants could apply the proceeds or any part of it or any surplus towards payment of the bonds independently of any directions from the Republic.

It was alleged that the agents held certain monies in their hands, being the sale proceeds or surplus of the sale proceeds of the guano sent by the Republic for sale in the United Kingdom, and the only relief the plaintiff sought was "to have it declared that he and the other holders of the bonds had a first charge on the guano, moneys, funds and securities then in the hands of the defendants and to have the bonds enforced as the Court might think just".

The defendants demurred to this statement of claim and urged that the plaintiff and other bond holders had no such charge on the guano and moneys etc. as could be enforced and at all events none as could be enforced in the absence of the Republic of Peru which was a necessary party to the action and a Sovereign power over which the Court had no juridiction. Vice Chancellor Hall allowed the demurrer, and held that it was essential for the purpose of giving the plaintiff any interest in the fund itself to prove a trust or an equitable assignment and further that treating the contract as one between two individuals, the substance of it was that the plaintiff was to get payment through the means of the application made by the foreign Government itself of the proceeds of the guano. The Agent's (defendant's) property and interest in the guano, moneys, &c. was not any other than that of the Government itself and that n

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*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1908.

PORT TRUST AND EXPANSION.

IF all the Port Trust projects, discussed in the Board's reply to Government on the subject of expansion, were carried out, the present Bombay would become Liverpool with a Birkenhead, Rock Ferry, Bebington and Eastham on the other side of the harbour and Hoylake out at Bandora. There would be no residential quarter in Bombay and the Fort would be converted into docks, warehouses and cooly-lines. The Port Trust exists for the sole purpose of fostering and developing commerce, and commerce brings with it gold and silver, surrounded with the utmost ugliness. But if the commerce of the port is to be developed and accommodated to its utmost capacity everything must make way for it. We must have the Government Dockyard converted into commercial docks, the Indian Marine depot on the other side of the stream, also a subsidiary port and residential places running out to Kehim, retaining courts, offices, banks on this side, with branches on the other. Nothing short of this will provide for the distant future. Expansion of the dock system to the north is impossible, expansion to the south is sheer barbarism, but that is what our successors must look forward to, for the long continuance of the present arrangements will stifle trade—or lead to the development of Karachi and Marmagao to such an extent as to make them deadly rivals. Still the Port Trustees do not anticipate carrying out these schemes in their time. They will be left for future generations to grapple with. Meantime they would, if they could, have the Arsenal and Government Dockyard made over to them, if Government were willing, and would give us commercial docks in their places. But that is not to be either, at all events for many years to come, so the Port development south is at an end and the Trustees devote themselves to making the most of what they have and to schemes for securing rapid communication between their docks and the industrial and agricultural centres.

Notwithstanding all the unsightliness of overhead railways the Trustees are strongly enamoured of them. Even the enormous cost of construction does not discourage them, and we find they have two complete schemes in their collective eye for the purpose of linking up Bombay with the suburbs. One of these would start from the neighbourhood of Elphinstone Circle, run along the docks and beyond by Reay Road to Matunga and connect with the B.B. and C. I. Railway south of Bandora creek. This is good and practicable. The other would run along Queen's road to Marine Lines, then across the Parade Ground to Victoria Terminus—which is bad and would be intolerable. We trust such an idea will never be carried out—that is, of course, until the whole of Bombay is given up to commerce and we may live on the other side of the harbour. With a view to rendering at least one portion of the island habitable the erection of more mills on the island has been discouraged, and the Improvement Trust is desirous of providing residential quarters for the well to do as well as for the working classes. The Port Trust does not trouble itself about this subject at all. What it wants is a commercial emporium, a gigantic trade mart and everything else is as naught. We cannot blame them. That is the object of their existence as trustees; and no doubt, if that is the one idea of the Government in asking for opinions as to the expansion of the Port, pure and simple, the Port Trust's views are the only sound ones. But we cannot be elbowed out of our offices and homes simply that Bombay may "lick creation" as a seaport. The Trustees, as their reply shows, have already addressed Government representing the extreme desirability of reserving the space to the south of the Ballard Pier for future extension of the Commercial Docks, and the Chamber of Commerce has done likewise. The Government of India however replied quite recently to the effect that they cannot contemplate any further extension to the south of the Commercial Docks, and having regard to something more than dock extension we cannot but endorse the decision of Government, though the Trustees there to the hope that it may be reconsidered.

The Trustees have admirably represented their own cause and their own interests and those will of course be taken into consideration by Government before issuing its resolution; but their representation will not help Government very much towards the solution of the general problem of expansion. We do not know that this could be expected of the Trust. It has officially no means of acquiring information on the other points of the enquiry. But Government will be able to realise the enormous difficulties in the way of solving the problem before them—a problem, by the way, to which many people have attempted a solution. We do not pretend to know what the Governor and his Council think of the subject, but one thing is certain—that whatever decision they may arrive at will not give satisfaction to all. There will be many who may hold that it would have been well to let things alone to work out their own destiny. But we do not agree with them. It would not do to have each public body proceeding on its own lines, each carrying on a system of improvement, each quite excellent in its way, but collectively tending to utter confusion. The replies were most of them belated, some of them being sent in months after they were due, so that we may not expect any early decision being arrived at by Government. The many varying replies and opinions will require careful consideration and the process will take more time than many would wish. We hope some satisfactory scheme may be fixed upon, but we are not very sanguine on the subject, nor do we think the Port Trust is.

THE PANAMA CANAL. THE explorer is always an unsatisfied person and the Panama Canal is an excellent example of how, not satisfied with things as they are, man never is, but always to be blessed. When Columbus set out to find a western route to the East he found America and as soon as the coast line was fairly established thoughts were promptly turned towards the making of a canal across the continent. It was not till two hundred years later, however, that actual steps were taken to survey any route for such a canal. From that time forward innumerable schemes were evolved for connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. Between 1870 and 1875 the United States Government took the matter in hand and sent out a series of expeditions under naval officers to examine six different routes that had been proposed for the canal. In 1876 a Commission, after considering the data submitted to it, reported in favour of a canal across Nicaragua. The first Panama Company was the outcome of the International Congress of 1879 to consider the subject, and work on a sea-level canal was continued until 1887, when a scheme of locks found favour. Into the history of the French companies it is unnecessary now to enter. The whole question of the ownership of the canal was brought to an issue by the revolt of Panama in 1903, when the construction and control were vested by treaty in the United States Government. A sum of £8,000,000 was paid to the existing Company for all its works and rights, while the new Republic of Panama was to receive a grant of 10,000,000 dollars and an annual subsidy beginning from 1913 of 250,000 dollars. The many difficulties encountered and the vast amount of discussion that took place before the lock-type canal was adopted instead of the sea-level canal in 1906 will be remembered.

Now a large amount of the excavation work has been done largely thanks to the work done by the old French companies who cut out some thirty-six miles of the old sea level canal to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. In a description given by an engineering correspondent of the "Times" it is explained that on the Atlantic side the canal comprises eight miles of dredged waterway until Gatun is reached, where will be situated three sets of twin locks in steps one above the other with a total rise of eighty-five feet. At this point ships will enter a vast artificial lake, 220 square miles in extent, formed by the erection of the Gatun dam, 7,600 feet long on top, 135 feet high and half a mile thick at the base, and they will then have a clear course of thirty-one miles before reaching the twin locks of Pedro Miguel. Here they will be dropped down thirty feet to emerge into another artificial lake, six miles long; then the Sosa twin locks in two sets with a total drop of fifty-five feet will leave them with only a five miles' run into the Pacific Ocean. It is expected that from forty to fifty minutes will be occupied by a ship in passing through a lock and that the entire distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be accomplished in twelve hours. In seven years the canal is expected to be in use, but already America is finding it necessary to work out an elaborate scheme of defence in addition to the treaty with the Republic of Panama, and Mr. T.'s recent visit to the canal may be taken indicative that any political upheaval in Panama will be regarded far more seriously than similar occurrences in other South American Republics. If the canal is to become the great waterway it is expected to be, only the most stringent precautions for safety can be sufficient.

THE NEW PEERAGE. THE four new peers created on the occasion of the King's official birthday have taken the following titles: Sir Antony McDonnell becomes Lord McDonnell, Sir Angus Holden is Lord Alston; Mr. Whiteley is Lord Marchamley; and Mr. Phillips becomes Lord St. Davids. They are all very pretty titles, but they survive for another twenty-five years, which is improbable, we cannot help thinking that when the babies of to-day are old enough to try the tussle with Parliament they will be hard put to it to ascertain what were the deeds of daring done by which Messrs. McDonnell, Whiteley, Phillips and Holden won their coronets and ermine. The boy who begins his knowledge of the Peerage by reading up the lives of Marlborough, Wellington, Clive, Nelson, Rodney, Hood, Burleigh, Byron, and Tennyson develops naturally a glorious notion of the deeds and minds of the founders of noble families; and he receives something of a shock when in later days he hears how peerages are bartered for cheques of six figures to millionaires, cotton spinners and colliery owners. But somehow these things right themselves in time. The present Government, which came into office on a programme whose strongest plank was the Downfall of the Lords, has now created not less than twenty-five new peers in nearly as many months. Had they performed this swamping of the Lords at one blow, as was threatened when they began office with a record majority, there would have been sheer consternation amongst the aristocracy. But as they have done it by bits, taking advantage of every Honours' List to elevate a few of their proteges to the Upper Chamber, the process has passed unnoticed. At the same rate the Government will have added fifty Commoners to the Lords by the time their five years of office is ended. This is a dangerous policy, for whatever political benefit the Radical party derive will be nullified a few years hence when the second holders of these baronies will probably be Conservatives. Environment is always more powerful than tradition.

THE Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, is expected to visit Calcutta, about the 10th December next.

THE Bengal and North-Western Railway are making good progress with their metre-gauge line from Benares to Allahabad.

WORK upon the bridge over the Ganges at Jhansi on the outskirts of Allahabad will be begun next coldweather.

THE SECRETARY of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Financial Commissioner for the Central Provinces.

THE traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th July shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 84,028 pounds with and Rs. 57,789 in the earnings.

A MYMENSINGH telegram, dated 3rd instant, to the "Bengalee," says that it is rumoured that Jagadis Guha, a local jute merchant, has has been dismissed from his office as Honorary Magistrate for misconduct, and promises details.

MAJOR WEBSTER, R.A.M.C., the Officer Commanding the Station Hospital at Colaba, informs us that there are 86 men all told in hospital, and of this number, 35 are suffering from fever, men who were admitted from the troops occupying stations in the City.

THE High Court, Calcutta, is being consulted by the Bengal Government, as to the extension of the Court's jurisdiction to the area of the Calcutta Municipality. The proposal is a very important one, and is likely to be vigorously opposed by many interests.

THE question of payment of the proposed contribution by the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, forms the subject of a communication by the Government of Bengal to that body. The Government are of opinion that, without retrenchment of recurring expenditure, it is doubtful whether the Corporation will be in a position to make the requisite contribution next year, when called upon to do so.

A CAMPAIGN against French policy in Morocco is being waged in a section of the German Press. The uneasiness on the Bourse has been intensified by reports of a speech which was delivered by Professor Lamprecht in a Leipzig beer-garden. Dr. Lamprecht, who is Professor of History at Leipzig University, imputed to Great Britain and France a desire to prevent the legitimate expansion of the German Empire. In his opinion the destiny of Germany is involved in the Macedonian and Morocco questions, and it ought to be publicly proclaimed that the next few years would be extremely difficult for Germany. He concluded:—"We do not wish to take anything from anybody, but the devil take anybody who takes from us."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

GOLDFIELDS INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

Lady Northcote's Farewell.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 20.

THE strike, which began with the carters of the Kalgoorlie and Boulder Firewood Company on Friday, July 3, on the Lakeside to Mt. Monger wood-line, and spread with rapidity among other sections of the company's employees, and ended with the cessation of operations on the Kanowna Firewood and Timber Company's line, and the W. A. Goldfields Firewood Company's Kurrawang line, finally causing the mines of the Golden Belt to close down, was ended on the 15th instant. Close on 1,000 firewood workers and between 4,000 and 5,000 miners were affected by the industrial struggle between the first-named and the woodline companies to the extent of the loss of employment. The strike had already shown signs of exercising a most prejudicial effect upon the trade of the principal towns of the goldfields owing to the large monetary sacrifices which the workers had to undergo. Every branch of industry was beginning to show symptoms of paralysis. The railways and the trams were deriving less revenue from the wage-earners, and the former were further involved in a loss estimated in round figures at £20,000 a week. The wholesale business houses of Perth and Fremantle began by concerted action, to stop credit to the retail houses of the goldfields, and the shoe began to pinch everyone in the community from the highest to the lowest. The efforts of people of influence, including the Mayors and councillors of Kalgoorlie and Boulder and members of the Roads Board, to bring the firewood companies and the men out on strike to an amicable understanding as to a basis for the settlement of matters in dispute, proved futile from the very beginning. The Trades and Labour people also tried conciliatory measures without avail. The strikers would not budge from their position, which implied the acceptance of their demands without recourse to arbitrations either by the legally constituted Court of the State or by a local tribunal. They demanded increased rates of pay, free water and improved conditions generally. The directorates were eventually found agreeable to concede a certain portion of the men's requests pending arbitration, upon which the companies insisted. The Premier (Mr. Moore) took a masterful hand throughout. In the guidance of the subsequent deliberations he became the arbitrator to all intents and purposes. At 6 o'clock he deferred the announcement of his award until 6-30 at which hour it was made known by him to the interested parties. It then became apparent that the strikers' representatives had no absolute authority to accept the award, and they asked for time to go back to the men and ascertain their views. The delegates returned at 8-15 and reported to the Premier that his award had been accepted as satisfactory and binding.

THE VALUE OF IRRIGATION.

His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Northcote) was entertained at a smoke-concert at Mildura on the 16th. His Excellency said that the question of irrigation was vitally and inextricably mixed up with national defence. The people of Australia should take their share in the defence of their country. To accomplish this a larger population was needed. This involved land for the people to live upon, and the land must be redeemed from aridity by a well-advised system of water development. He was a great believer in irrigation. He emphasised the suitableness of Australia for possible settlers, not in the spirit of one who said "If you cannot find better land go to Australia." The cry "There is no land" was absurd. Australia had as much land as the United States, and its population was less than that of London. If, for the purposes of argument it were assumed that only one-third of this land was suitable for cultivation, then it was an apposite remark that that reduced area was equal to one-fourth of Europe, and should easily suffice for millions of people more than were in Australia at present. He had heard of two plans for making land available, firstly by fair compensation to existing owners; and, secondly, by taxation and compulsory sale. The first of these plans might involve loss to the State, and the second was open to a charge of confiscation. A third plan remained of effecting a transformation similar to that which he had witnessed at Mildura.

FAREWELL TO LADY NORTHCOTE.

A graceful tribute to the popularity of her Excellency Lady Northcote was paid yesterday, when some thousands of women assembled outside the gates of Government House. There they were duly marshalled into squads, and in orderly array proceeded up the drive. Some carried banners, many societies and organisations being recognised. The procession marked an epoch in Australian history. It proved how valuable is the part the wife of a Governor may play if she is alive to her powers and responsibilities. That Lady Northcote has aided the Governor-General in all that he has done here is a fact very generally recognised. She has done even more, and has identified herself with movements of the utmost value to women. Incidentally, she has become far more than a name to the majority. Fashionable society has rarely allowed the wife of a Governor to leave Australia without presenting her with some token of esteem. The gathering at Government House yesterday had little to do with fashionable society. It was made up, for the most part, of working women, whose duties precluded them from taking part in the farewell reception to Lady Northcote that takes place this afternoon at the Town Hall. It meant that thousands of women cheerfully gave up their one holiday afternoon to show her Excellency that they appreciated the part she has played during her husband's term of office. In the fountain court Lady Northcote greeted her visitors, showing herself very appreciative of the unique compliment being paid her. Many public men and representative women were in evidence. The choruses were then formed, and the hymns "God be with you till we meet again" and "Now the day is over" being sung with good effect, the first hymn being rendered with considerable feeling. The National Anthem was then sung, after which Lady Northcote walked down among her visitors, saying good-bye to as many as possible. The little ceremony lasted about half an hour, and attracted a very large crowd to the vicinity of Government House.

A PRECEDENCE PROBLEM.

A precedence problem has arisen in connection with the Governor-General's farewell levee to-day. His Excellency, in accordance with the revised private entree regulations, has declined to allow the members of the State Parliaments, individually, the right of private entree which until comparatively recently they enjoyed, ex-officio. Personal representations in favour of a relaxation of the regulations were made yesterday by Sir Thomas Bent to his Excellency; but it is understood that Lord Northcote demonstrated to the Victorian Premier how impossible it was for him to depart from the established practice without serious injustice to other persons who were now denied the right of private entree. The history of the trouble runs back to some two years ago, when the Governor-General of the Commonwealth and the State Governors, finding that their private entree lists had grown to such an enormous extent that inclusion therein constituted no privilege of value at all, met in conference and with the assistance of their private secretaries drew up an entirely new and much restricted list, which they all solemnly bound themselves to observe. Under the new procedure members of Parliament were to be presented together, but were not, as members, permitted the private entree. The heads of the Federal civil departments were also cut out of the private entree list, though certain British military and naval officers were by some curious act of unfair discrimination, retained therein. There were several more or less animated protests at the time, and the matter was carried to the Colonial Office, which is said to have declined to interfere. The case of the members of the Victorian Parliament is slightly complicated by the fact that the retiring Governor, Sir Reginald Talbot, held his last levee at the State Parliament House. As members were in their own House they could not—notwithstanding the solemn compact of the seven representatives of the King in Australia—be denied the private entree. To-day's levee is at Government House, so no special circumstances obtain to excuse a departure from the agreement of 1906.

MARRIAGE LAWS AMENDING BILL.

A bill has been prepared by the Government with the object of suppressing the growing evil of marriage shops. The measure was circulated last night, and will be proceeded with in the Legislative Assembly shortly. The bill is a brief one, containing only five clauses. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any minister of religion to celebrate any marriage unless the parties have given him written notice of their intention at least three days before. A marriage will not be rendered void if this provision is broken, but the person celebrating it will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. Any minister of religion of any denomination who, in the opinion of the Chief Secretary, makes a business of celebrating marriages instead of carrying out the ordinary duties of a minister of such denomination will be deemed to be guilty of a breach of the Marriage Acts within the meaning of Section 14 of the Act of 1898, and may be prohibited from celebrating marriages. In the month of January in each year the recognised head in Victoria of each religious denomination must send to the Government Statist a complete list of the names of all ministers of that denomination registered for the time being by the Government Statist as ministers celebrating marriages in Victoria, and who are exercising the functions of officiating ministers of such denomination, and have not been degraded or deprived of their authority by their superior or the recognised tribunal of such denomination.

COMMONWEALTH AND THE STATES.

The Sydney Premier, who opened the new town Hall at Albury, was banqueted on Friday. In the course of his speech Mr. Wade said that it was not fair for the Commonwealth to force the States into the position of imposing direct taxation. He hoped that the State Premiers would again meet the Federal Treasurer and endeavour to agree upon some basis fair to all. He admitted that the requirements of the Commonwealth were growing, but the requirements of the States were also growing, and must be provided for. Any serious curtailment of revenue would cripple the States to a point leading to financial embarrassment and most unpleasant consequences. As regards borrowing, he claimed that the State should go on the London money market absolutely unfettered.

Sir William Lyne, who was present, thought that the Premiers might fairly have submitted some proposal. What he wanted to know was what the States in reason wanted, and for them to embody their requirements in a definite scheme and submit it to him, so that it could be used as a basis for discussion. He submitted that the proposal by the Commonwealth to the States was an eminently liberal one, and unless the revenue kept up he doubted whether it could be carried through without trouble. He certainly did not think that anything more liberal could by devised.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

The jury in the case of the Sunshine railway disaster, which, after a preliminary sitting, set to work in earnest on 18th May, concluded a memorable inquiry at 4-30 p.m. yesterday. A unanimous finding of manslaughter was returned against L. Milburn, driver of the first engine of the Bendigo train; G. Dolman, driver of the second engine, and F. G. Kendall, the station master. In a rider the jury made certain recommendations for the safer working of the Sunshine station. The greater part of an hour was occupied in discussing the question of bail, and of binding over the witnesses to attend the Criminal Court. The main point was practically one of expense, counsel for the accused fearing that in some cases the cost of bringing witnesses to court might fall on their clients. Dr. Cole, in the end, bound over the witnesses who were present and said the Crown would no doubt call the other witnesses. His only difficulty was in binding witnesses who did not happen to be there. The accused were admitted to bail, and as daylight had by that time departed, a weird aspect was lent to the concluded functions of the court by the fact that they were performed in light shed by a taper and candles, held by the court attendants.

A.

THE Government of Bengal have written to the Calcutta Corporation, intimating their inability to submit the Corporation's application for 35 lakhs, to the Government of India, until the question of ways and means to meet the heavy annual charges for the service of the proposed loans, has been further considered.

YESTERDAY the "Vihari" sedition appeal was dismissed by the Appeal Judges in the Bombay High Court. The sentence passed on Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, the editor and the publisher of the paper in question, viz., of two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a thousand rupees fine, or in default of payment, a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, was held to have been none too severe, considering the maximum punishment awardable under the Sedition Section of the Penal Code, and the present unrest in the country. It was further held that the translation of, Mazzini's poem, "the Awakening," which contained the seditious statements complained of, was not inserted into the paper inadvertently. Appellant's hatred to the British Government, was proved by his publication of the book on Mustafa Kamil Pasha of Egypt.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

Izzet Pasha Proceeds.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Three hundred soldiers and a few officers from Adrianople arrived at Constantinople yesterday and were entertained by the Sultan at the Yildiz Palace.

The Sultan received the commander of the deputation, and in addressing him said the soldiers were his children and he ordered them to convey to their comrades his salutations.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The deputation of officers and soldiers returned to Adrianople yesterday and conveyed the Sultan's greeting and also his promises of arrears of pay and of the discharge of the time-expired men.

The news was received with tremendous cheers for the Sultan.

LATER.

The British Embassy in Constantinople has ordered the "Maria" with Izzet Pasha on board to proceed.

The Ottoman Bank has advanced £45,000 to pay the arrears to the troops at Adrianople.

BUSH-FIRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hundreds of Square Miles Burned.

TOWNS WIPED OUT.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

A bush-fire has swept hundreds of square miles in the Crow's Nest Pass region of British Columbia.

Several townships have been destroyed and thousands are homeless.

One hundred and seventy persons are dead and missing.

FATAL SPOT AT BROOKLANDS.

Two Cars Overturn.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Six racing motor-cars were competing for the O'Gorman Trophy on the Brooklands track yesterday, when the Napier car, which was leading at a pace of ninety-six miles an hour, overturned. Its occupants however escaped with but little hurt. Shortly afterwards the Mercedes car, which was then leading, over-turned at the same spot. Burke, the mechanician, was killed, and Lane, who was driving sustained serious injuries.

Other accidents, one of which was fatal, have occurred at the same spot previously. The cause is a mystery.

H. M. S. "INDOMITABLE."

Record Passage Across the Atlantic.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Cruiser "Indomitable," with the Prince of Wales on board, has arrived at Cowes, having made a Transatlantic warship record passage of five days eighteen hours and 40 minutes.

FREE TRADE CONGRESS.

Opened in London.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

An International Free Trade Congress has opened in London.

Mr. Winston Churchill, addressing the delegates, dwelt on the injurious effect on tariffs in fostering suspicion and jealousy among the nations.

Free Trade, he said, had helped Great Britain to secure her loyal and prosperous colonies.

THE KAISER.

Visit to Stockholm.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin have arrived at Stockholm. They were received by the King and Queen.

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

Latifi—Tyebji.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Dr. Latifi, of the Punjab Civil Service, was married yesterday at the Great Central Hotel to the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Tyebji. The ceremony was performed according to Mahomedan rites, and Mr. Bilgrami officiated as Kazi.

The guests included Lord and Lady Cromer, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Mr. and Mrs. Gupta.

THE Southern Shan States Railway is, the "Pioneer" understands, likely to be placed among the projects to be taken up at an early date.

THE PARIS STRIKES.

Fighting with the Police.

CROWD ARMED WITH CHAIRS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

To-day passed off quietly in Paris. The orders to strike appear to have been generally disregarded.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Though the general strike proved a fiasco, several collisions occurred between the police and the demonstrators in Paris yesterday.

A number of policemen were injured by chairs and other missiles when clearing a bar where a riotous assemblage had gathered. Police charges also took place at other points.

One police inspector received a revolver shot in the thigh, but the troubles were far less serious than was expected.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Trial of Mr. Hickinbotham's Assailant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

The trial of Ganesh Chunder Das Surojonath Mozumdar, for shooting the Rev. Mr. Hickinbotham in February last, at Kushtia, commenced before Mr. Tej Chunder Mookerjee, Sessions Judge, Krishnaghur, yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Hickinbotham was examined and cross-examined. The case is proceeding.

THE FAMINE.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The following is the main portion of the famine telegram sent yesterday from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State :—

Favourable rains in the greater part of the country have encouraged agricultural operations, and there has been a further decrease of nearly 50,000 in the numbers of persons in receipt of relief from the State. A number of famine relief works in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have been closed, and it is expected that if the rains continue favourable many of the remaining works will be similarly dealt with. The closing of the works has, as is usual at this season, been accompanied by some expansion of the grant of gratuitous relief in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces to distressed persons at their homes, and this form of relief must continue for some time to come. Good rain has fallen again over the greater part of the country and has up to date been generally sufficient. In Behar, however, the amount received has been slight and more rain is urgently wanted ; more rain is needed also in the eastern districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in the dry zone of Burma, in the North-West Frontier Province and in a few districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras and Bombay. Agricultural prospects are at present generally favourable, but prices are still very high.

BENGAL IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of Operations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

The Irrigation Department, Bengal, has just prepared a statement of irrigation operations for the official year 1908-09, showing the area leased for irrigation up to the end of May 1908. This gives a total approximate area of land irrigated during the year, to end of that month, at 16,382 acres, as against 19,314 acres last year, and the total long-term lease at 6,644,909 acres, as against 632,463 acres last year, and 25,806 acres the previous year.

SANITATION IN RANGOON.

Practical Method of Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNNT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 4.

Captain Kelsall, I.M.S., Health Officer, Rangoon Municipality, has sent a communication to the London Sanitary Institute, asking for sanction to hold a series of lectures, to be followed by examinations, to enable the Inspectors of the Municipal Conservancy Department to qualify for the newly created posts of Sanitary Inspector on an increased scale of pay.

This proposal will save the expense of having to go either to India or England to acquire Sanitary knowledge on scientific lines.

KELLNER'S MOKAMEH AGENT.

Criminal Breach of Trust.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

Yesterday, before the Presidency Magistrate, Chief Inspector Sagille, of the Bombay Police, placed Charles Jacob, late Manager, Kellner's refreshment room at Mokameh.

The accused is charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect to Rs. 450, which he realised in sales. He absconded and was arrested in the Prince of Wales Hotel, Bombay, where he had taken a room, under the name of W. Smidt Thornhill.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish bail for Rs. 500 and to appear on the 12th instant.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Tinnevelly Cases.

RIGOROUS SENTENCES SUSPENDED.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAY'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Sadagopa Chariar, vakil for Chidambaram Pillay, renewed his application for the suspension of the execution of the rigorous portion of the sentence passed on him. In doing so he submitted that, though the petition also was for his release on bail pending appeal, he did not press it, but asked only for the suspension.

His Lordship passed the following order :—"Petitioner was sentenced to transportation for life for the offence of sedition and for attempting to create class hatred. He is undergoing rigorous imprisonment and has appealed both against the conviction and sentence. There are important questions of law and fact involved in the appeal. Taking into consideration the facts that petitioner is not accustomed to hard labour, the nature of the offence and questions involved in appeal, I order the execution of the rigorous portion of the sentence appealed against to be suspended. I reject the prayer for bail, which is not pressed. The Advocate-General argued before me that this Court has no power to suspend a sentence, and that I must either release him or reject the application for bail. I cannot accept this view. Ordered accordingly."

For similar reasons his Lordship suspended the sentence in the second charge of sedition against Chidambaram Pillay.

SUBRAMANIA SIVA'S APPEAL.

Before Mr. Justice Munro, Mr. A. S. Cowdell applied for the admission of the appeal on behalf of Subramania Siva against the judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge, Tinnevelley, sentencing him to ten years' transportation for sedition. Counsel also applied for suspension of the rigorous portion of the sentence pending the hearing of the appeal.

His Lordship made an order similar to that passed by Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair suspending the rigorous portion of the sentence passed against Subramania Siva.

THE "URDU IMURLA" CASE.

Editor Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, AUGUST 4.

The District Magistrate concluded the trial of Fazl Hasan to-day for tae-publication of an article on Englishmen's educational policy in Egypt, published in the April number of the "Urdu Imurla" of which accused was editor, printer and publisher.

Fazlamin, who wrote the article, stated accused suggested he should write an article on education in Egypt. Witness wrote it on the understanding that witness would not be responsible for the contents. Witness knew the article represented the accused's views. The heading and subscription were not by witness. The subscription reads "written by a Mussalman student from Aligarh."

After cross-examination of Fazlamin, of Nawab Mastay Hosen, and of Habibulla Khan, Deputy Collector, counsel for accused and prosecution addressed the Court, viz. Cheddsing and Wallach. (The Magistrate passed the following sentence.) Two years' rigorous and 500 rupees fine, or six months extra.

The judgment included the following remarks:—The prosecution have put in and proved the translation of the article by Habibulla Khan, Deputy Collector, Aligarh, and no attempt was made by the defence to contest the general correctness of the translation. However, it was really unnecessary. Accused's written statement is, in fact, an apology and admission that he exceeded fair comment. The defence, in saying the policy criticised was the policy of English and not Government, merely played with words. The whole trend of the article shows that the attack was on the policy of the British Government in Egypt, which is the same Government by law established in British India. The circulation of the paper was 500 copies. Its publication at Aligarh, one of the chief seats of Mahomedan education, tended to raise feelings of enmity, hatred and disaffection against the British Government.

In considering the sentence the Magistrate noted that this was the first offence and also that the article was a tissue of lies. The figures also re the spread of education and expenditure on education in Egypt were absolutely false (compare Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt" and "Statesman's Year Book, 1908"). Facts and figures in the article were reversed, also exaggerated. The accused by getting the article written by the son of a well-known official of the Patiala State had corrupted the Mahomedan pupil of the Anglo-Oriental School.

Fazl-hasan is a B. A. of Allahabad.

SEDITIOUS LEAFLET CASE.

The Magistrate also proceeded with the case against Hotilal and Ramswamy laboriously recording further evidence regarding the statement of several Vedic Ashram boys including, allegations against the conduct of the police in searches in the mofussil in connection with the seditious leaflet.

HEAVY RAIN IN SONARI.

Bridges Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 4.

Heavy rains fell yesterday at Sonari, the next station below Harnai on the Sind-Peshin line. Two bridges were damaged, but the trains are being got through to Sharigh. The breach at Ambo, between Sharigh and Khost, will be open for through traffic to-morrow.

ARMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Large Sales Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that as a result of successful smuggling of rifles and ammunition into Afghanistan via Seistan, there are now regular sales of arms in various towns, ranging from Balkh in the north to Kandahar in the south. These inland sales are quite distinct from the traffic with the frontier tribes along the Indian border, who are always ready to buy rifles, and particularly anxious to obtain ammunition. Prices have fallen in a remarkable manner, and yet the profits of the trade are said to be enormous. It is alleged that some of the caravans carry consignments intended for Kabul itself and that the rearmament of the Regular Army is rapidly proceeding.

A BAR ASSOCIATION.

Formation at Hardoi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 4.

Disclosures in a recent case of touting at Hardoi has set the local practitioners seriously thinking of forming a Bar Association.

Mr. Percy Dillon, barrister, called a meeting which was held on the 26th ultimo at Hardoi.

Mr. Alfred Sabonadiere, Sessions Judge, presided, and the Deputy Commissioner and others were present.

Mr. Sabonadiere, in a speech, impressed upon the audience the advantages of an association, and Mr. Turner, Deputy Commissioner, laid great stress on putting down touting.

The Bar Association was then formed. The funds for the building and expenses will be met by the issue of 800 debentures of Rs. 25 each.

ASSAULT ON CAPT. TWIGG.

A Convict's Vengeance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 4.

This morning while Captain Twigg, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Yerowda Jail, was on his rounds in company with another European Jail official who was being shown over the prison, a Mahratta convict sought the opportunity to make a murderous attack upon him. Captain Twigg and the other official happened to be standing together in the carpet factory when the convict, who is an habituee, rushed at him with a knife and a bamboo. Captain Twigg received a contused wound on the left side of his head when he was struck by the bamboo, and in the struggle which followed got a lacerated wound on his right hand. The convict was soon overpowered and Captain Twigg was conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he will be detained for the next few days.

It appears that the convict was punished recently for refusing to do his legitimate task, and he took the first opportunity to wreck revenge on the Jail Superintendent.

MISS STEELE.

Progressing Favourably.

HER ASSAILANTS IDENTIFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 4.

Authentic details in regard to the attack made upon Miss Steele, a lady missionary belonging to the Poona and Indian Village Mission at Pandharpur, received to-day, shows that there was some kind of demonstration at the place when a gang of about forty Hindus marched down to the mission house, which is a mile or so out of Pandharpur, with the avowed object of attacking it. There were three missionary ladies living in the house, but Miss Steele happened to be the unfortunate who stepped out to the verandah at the time the mob came up. She was pelted with stones and beaten with sticks so severely that she fell unconscious on the verandah and was left there for dead. Her assailants then made off, but three of them were identified and arrested. They will shortly be placed on trial at Pandharpur.

Later information regarding Miss Steele is that she is progressing favourably.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

Planters' Interest Evinced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

The Presidents of the Darjeeling Planters' Association, Assam Branch, the Indian Tea Association and the Dooars Planters' Association took advantage of a visit to the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, to hold a conference, with the European Defence Association, on Friday evening last. The consultation resulted in a resolution to call a meeting of the council, to determine whether a general meeting of the Association should be called to consider what steps should be taken to awaken a wider interest in the Defence Association throughout the country, and what resolutions should be put in before such general meeting if called.

THE VICEROY.

Departure from Dehra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left Dehra Dun at 11 p. m. yesterday by special troop train, arriving at Kalka at 7 a.m. this morning. They left for Simla by landau after breakfast, lunched at the Salon Dak Bungalow and arrive at Viceregal Lodge at 5p. m.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

The weather has been rather unkind this week. The break of the week before continued till Tuesday evening when the rain came down in torrents during the Ball at Government House, and after another comparatively fine spell, rain began again in the middle of the races on Saturday and continued to increase in intensity till it became an absolute downpour which lasted for two days, thus putting an end to Sunday's hunting for all but the keenest and best mounted.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke went down to Bombay on Sunday week and did not return till the following Saturday afternoon. In consequence of his absence the usual official atmosphere of the first big ball of the season was entirely lacking and there was a considerably smaller attendance than usual, though no doubt the bad weather and other Poona troubles tended to keep many people away. The guests were received by Miss Clarke and the programme which consisted of twelve dances and two supper extras lasted until after two o'clock. There were no State Lancers but the usual procession of seniors led the way into supper. Amongst the guests were General and Mrs. Alderson, The Maharaja and Maharani of Gondal, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee and Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir. As regards the dresses the most noticeable feature was the striking combinations of colours displayed, some of them a great deal more startling than pretty ; blue and mauve, grey and mauve, yellow and orange, dark brown and light brown, yellow and pink, dark blue and light blue, pale pink and cherry colour, pale lemon and blue, were among some of the colours put together in these varied toilettes and it was to be regretted that the wearers of some of them had not sufficient strength of mind to choose their partners from amongst the sombre-clad civilian dancers.

There has been only one day's polo on the Gymkhana ground since its long rest, but it was reported to be very slow and it is not yet ready for regular play.

What promised to be a really good cricket match between the Gymkhana and the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps was postponed on account of the wet, and a match on Saturday between the Gymkhana and the Young Cricket Club was played in a drizzling rain and resulted in a win for the latter, the Gymkhana showing very poor form.

On Friday the Kazi Sayed Azimodin Gulamodin gave his annual Pan Supari Party at his house by the riverside in Kasba Peth and quite a procession of motor-cars, carriages and tongas threaded their way there through the winding streets of the city.

On Tuesday the hounds met at the 6th milestone on the Ahmednagar Road. In view of the evening's ball, many even of the most regular riders to hounds elected to spare themselves and only a very few followers turned up. Those who stayed away missed little, for it was one of those unfortunate days which must occasionally occur in every season. In spite of a most opportune shower and every promise of a good scent, hounds could make nothing of a jack who was actually viewed by one member, and the only run was one of fifteen minutes over bad going after a fox who finally escaped in the direction of Lohogaon.

On Thursday the meet was at Kalas on the Alundi Road and it was another rather uninteresting day as far as riders were concerned, though hounds distinguished themselves by twice swimming the Panna river. The run was mostly through ploughed fields and included that slough of despond, the Vale of Tears.

On Sunday when the hounds met at Bosari, occurred that run of the season which often deservedly falls to the lot of the few who go out under adverse conditions. This time they were rewarded with a gallop of thirty minutes over good country right away to the Indryani river where the jack disappeared. A second jack led the way over the Vale of Tears and also saved his brush.

Saturday was the first day of the first extra meeting but proceedings were rather marred by the rain which began just before the third race and spoilt many a dress and led to the course being a great deal cut up. The Club of Western India gave its usual Ladies' Tiffin beforehand, and taking thought for the inevitable wet days have provided a tea pavilion near the Grand Stand with a large floored verandah instead of the usual tent, an innovation which was particularly appreciated yesterday. There was also a tea-room below the new Stand of the W. I. T. C., which promises to be a great success.

The Band of the Somerset Light Infantry played occasionally during the few comparatively fine intervals, but the lawn was, of course, deserted and there was no opportunity for the display of race-frocks. From the mere glimpses which was all it was possible to obtain it seemed as if black and white stripes and pale blue found the greatest favour.

This ends the account of last week's festivities. Meantime the downpour continues and the whole place is absolutely sodden and our spirits equally damp.

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1908-9.

THE following is the result of the allotment of the two crores Loan advertised in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary of 22nd July :—

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of Tenders	3,18,25,700
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders..	95—2—9
Tenders at that rate received p. c. ..	79·51
Total amount of accepted Tenders	200,00,000
Total amount to be received by Government	1,90,87,768-4-0
Average rate at which Loan is issued	95—7—6·3

The following is a list of persons whose tenders are accepted for the 3 1/2 per cent, loan of 1908 09, authorised in the "Gazette of India, Extraordinary," dated the 22nd July 1908 :—

Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee,	Motiram Ramdas,
Ardeshir Sorabji Dalal	Oriental Government
Bank of Bombay,	Security Life Assurance Company, Ltd.,
Bank of India, Limited,	Purbhudas Hurack chand,
Indian Specie Bank, Limited,	Samaldas Purbhudas,
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited,	Tallockchand and Shapurji.
Merwanjee and Sons,	

IF the rise or fall in the volume of emigration may be taken to represent the state of employment and the general well-being of the working classes of a country, then the German Empire ought to be particularly flourishing in both respects at this moment, seeing that there has been a remarkable fall in the volume of emigration from the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the first six months of the present year. During the first six months of last year no fewer than 111,317 emigrants sailed from Hamburg ; this year the number was only 29,810. From Bremen there sailed 130,696 persons in the half-year ending with June, 1907 ; this year the number has fallen to 25,475 emigrants.

LOST AUTHORS RECOVERED.

"In the thronging land of Egypt
There are many that are feeding :
Many scribblers on papyrus
Ever ceaselessly contending
In the bird-coop of the Muses.
(Trans. from Timon of Phlius, on the Alexandrine Museum, c. 230 B.C.)

The year 1907 has been a memorable one for scholars in that it has witnessed the publication of two books revealing most important discoveries. These are "The Oxyrhynchus Papyri vol. 2", edited by A. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, and published by the Egypt Exploration Fund, and "Fragments d'un Manuscrit de Menandre" by G. Lefebvre published in Cairo.

Oxyrhynchus, a town situated on the W. bank of the Canal which runs parallel to the Nile on its W. side, was in ancient times the capital of a nome of Middle Egypt, and the seat of the worship of the oxyrhynchus fish. The name Oxyrhynchus is familiar to nearly every one in connexion with a remarkable find of Christian documents which came to light in the winter 1896-7, of which the short collection of "Sayings of Jesus" were of especial interest. This find which was made by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt was described at the time as "the largest collection of papyri yet known." Since 1897 successful exploration has continued on the site culminating at last in the wonderful discoveries of the year 1905-6, the chief of which are now embodied in vol.5 of the "Oxyrhynchus Papyri." Dr. Grenfell, writing at the time of these discoveries in the Archæological Report of the Egypt Exploration Fund, describes them as being, "among the most important that have fallen to the lot of any excavator in Egypt." On Jan.13th, 1905, a Classical library was unearthed containing some fragments of Pindar, of Euripides, of a new Greek historian, of a commentary on the second book of Thucydides, of portions of works of Plato, Isocrates, and of Demosthenes. A few days later another library came to light containing pieces of at least thirty different texts, of which Greek lyric poets formed the chief part. The most important were lengthy manuscripts of Sappho and Bacchylides. The longest fragment of all belonged to the meliambi of Cercidas. The only complete poem was a short hexameter hymn in praise of Hermes, probably an Alexandrine work. In the following December a vellum fragment of a lost gospel was discovered in a different mound. The volume now published contains only five texts, but, in point of interest and importance is described as "putting all its predecessors into the shade." One of the five texts is theological, a vellum leaf from an apochryphal gospel : two are texts of known Classical works, the Symposium of Plato and the Panegyrichus of Isocrates : two are new Classical works of considerable size and interest,—one containing portions of nine paeans of Pindar, and one an historical work recording events belonging to the years 396-5 B. C. Much dispute is being waged as to the identity of the historian. The rival claims of Ephorus, Theopompus and Cratippus, in particular, are variously championed by the several contributors to the volume. The history seems to have been written as a continuation of Thucydides. Its chief contents are an analysis of the anti-Spartan feeling in the various states of Greece, the naval campaigns of Cimon, the operations of Agesilaus, and the Boioto-Phocian war. It is curious to note that this historical sketch differs widely in many points from the narrative of Xenophon in the "Hellenica" which describes the same period.

The discovery of some 1,300 lines of Menander, which was made by M. Lefebvre three years ago at Kom Ishgau, in Upper Egypt, is even more valuable as an addition to extant Classical authors than the more voluminous discoveries of Oxyrhynchus. No such important find has taken place since the recovery of large fragments of Bacchylides some twelve years ago,—and of the the two poets Bacchylides must undoubtedly give place to Menander in respect of merit. Certain art critics of antiquity went so far as to class the latter with Homer. He was known as the "Mirror of Life," and one ancient writer playfully questions whether "Life was the more faithful imitator of Menander or Menander of life." Menander was unanimously admitted to be the best representative of the Attic New Comedy, i.e. the "domestic" comedy which succeeded the Old Comedy of political character distinguished by unrestrained invective and free jests. Hitherto our only knowledge of Menander's works has been derived from certain fragments published by Meineke, and by several plays of Plautus and Terence closely imitated from him In particular the "Hauton Timoroumenos" of Terence was admittedly little more than a translation of a play by Menander. At the same time these Latin transcripts give a very faint conception of the real merits of the original. Caius Caesar, a professed admirer of Terence deplored in him the lack of "vis" which characterized the Greek model.

The leaves of the Kom Ishgau papyrus codex give us fragmentary portions of four plays. If the 1,300 lines had been consecutive, the discovery would no doubt have been considered more valuable, but on the whole the nature of the find is scarcely to be regretted. The recovered fragments contain several complete and distinct scenes and enable us to form a very fair estimate of the author's style and method. The dialogue is bright, lively and vigorous and the literary quality in general not inconsistent with his ancient reputation. The comedies of Menander, by the way, do not aim at being witty or humorous. The "New Comedy" was no more "comic" in the modern acceptation of the term than the epigrams of the Greek Anthology were "epigrammatic." It differed from tragedy mainly in that it was secular rather that religious in subject, and that it was realistic in description and colloquial in expression. The longest of these newly discovered fragments comes from the play called "The Arbitrators." It has attracted much attention and has even been acted already on the Parisian stage.

The business of papyrus-hunting is often, perhaps generally, a thankless and unprofitable task. Of the manuscripts that are found, a large number are so fragmentary that they may easily lead to wrong deductions, and raise rather than solve difficulties: while many others are practically worthless and of no interest other than antiquarian. It is no mere chance which has preserved and carefully guarded, in libraries and elsewhere, certain particular manuscripts, and allowed others become destroyed and dissipated. The literature which has been handed down to us from antiquity has been preserved in most cases because it was worth preserving ; while the papyri which have been discovered of late years in the rubbish heaps of Oxyrhynchus and elsewhere were apparently neglected, except in a few instances, as being of no particular interest or value. "Of making books there was no end" in the Alexandrine period. Manuscripts of all kinds were continually being transcribed and multiplied ; and by far the greater number of those that modern excavation reveals are more or less inferior copies made by the "many scribblers on papyrus" of texts which we already possess, whose only use, if use it can be called, is to supply a variant reading.

Such occasional discoveries, however, as those recorded above, belong to an entirely different class, and go far to justify the vast amount of time and ingenuity squandered in hunting and deciphering. So long as Egypt continues to yield, even at rare intervals, such important finds as the Mimes of Herodas, the poem of Bacchylides, Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens" and these latest manuscripts from Oxyrhynchus and Kom Ishgau, the labour of excavators can hardly be described as wasted energy.

LE SOURIANT.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Racing in Rain

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1[illegible]

THE OLYMPIAD.

The result of the Olympic events so [illegible] decided looks promising, as at the mom[illegible] of writing the British Empire athletes ha[illegible] won more than all the other nations combin[illegible] Whether this will be so at the end of the co[illegible] petitions next October remains to be prov[illegible] but we shall certainly disprove the idea t[illegible] the Britisher is deteriorating. We owe muc[illegible] to the over-seas Britishers, and the manne[illegible] Canadians, Australians, South Africans a[illegible] New Zealanders are upholding the prestige [illegible] the Empire is splendid.

WONDERFUL SHOOTING.

The marksmanship shown in the Olym[illegible] Rifle Shooting events at Bisley was real[illegible] wonderful and Colonel J. R. Millner's 98 [illegible] of a possible 100 at 1,000 yards (in the Ind[illegible] vidual event) was a great performance. The Americans beat us in the Team event and the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race was ver[illegible] marked, the U. S. A. totalling 2,531, Great Britain and Ireland 2,496, and Canada 2,48[illegible] whileFrance 2,272,Sweden 2,213,Norway2,19[illegible] Greece 1,986, and Denmark 1,909 followed. In the 300 metres however (with any rifle) Norway scored, both in the Team and Individual events. Sweden won Individual and Team honours in the Running Deer Shoot, while the United States took another Running Deer (double shot) and also the Team revolver shoot, though a Belgian won the Individual revolver contest. Honours in the Miniature Rifle Shooting events (4) all went to Britishers and sons of the Empire were also to the fore at the Clay Bird Shooting events, Ewing of Canada winning the Individual and the United Kingdom the Team event.

When the history of the Olympiad of 1908 is written, it would be well if the names of those who failed their Empire were published alongside those who gained victories. If this were done, the general public would know where to class those golfers who lost the Empire two events by boycotting the proposed contests and the Lawn Tennis players, who were absent after having been chosen to do duty. Fortunately the desertions did not cost us an event, and much praise is due Mr. J. G. Ritchie for the manner he defeated Froitzheim of Germany in the Singles. Mrs. Lambert Chambers did the needful in the Ladies Singles and G. W. Hillyard and R. F. Doherty (who set his brother H. L. a good example) were successful in the Doubles.

A FINE SIGHT.

Monday was the day for the formal opening of the games at the Stadium and the parade of the athletes before His Majesty was most impressive. Among the Danish contingent was a team of lady gymnasts and they came in for great applause. The various teams marched past the Royal Box in this order:—Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, United States, Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. The day was wet and cold and the United States athletes did not strip for the parade like the British and most of the other athletes, they evidently thinking it best to take no chances.

MISMANAGEMENT.

The people responsible for the arrangement of the programme and certain other matters cannot be complimented on their efforts. While there were plenty of flags of many nations flying around the Stadium, one looked in vain for the Stars and Stripes. Then we saw two of the best Americans pitted against each other in heats (1) and (2) of the 1,500 metres, with only the winner to go into the final. In each case the athletes from the States finished first and second and many Americans think this was arranged purposely, so as to get rid of two of their cracks. This, of course, was not so and further on we saw our own cracks suffer through being called on to run the heats of a five miles race a few hours after competing in a three miles race. As a consequence of this Voight (champion) could not run in the team race, while J. Deakin, W. Coales and H. A. Wilson who tried to do both, were badly beaten in the five miles. The Olympic Games ought to bring nations closer together and it will be a thousand pities if the want of a little tact causes our American cousins and others to condemn Englishmen as a body and say they are poor and unfair sportsmen. When men are hot and excited, they often blurt out words that create lasting bad feeling and which they regret in cold blood. The Americans have had cause to feel sore and it is possible that but for the popularity of Lord Desborough with the American officials, the United States team might have withdrawn from the games, so upset were they at the slights, etc. Now their ire is raised, they are eager to find fault and in some cases do so without cause. For instance, a prominent American official complained about the English runners signalling to each other during the team race and also because an English official instructed the four runners to finish abreast in the preliminary heat. The gentleman in question ought to know that in a team race the very character of the event calls for combination, and for the best runners to coach the inferior ones is the game to play, and all the more to their credit.

NEW RECORDS.

New Olympic records were expected at the Games, and sure enough they were forthcoming. N. F. Hallows (in heat) and M. W. Sheppard (U. S. A.) in the final set up new figures of 4 min. 3 2-5 secs. for 1,500 metres. Then John Flanagan (170 ft. 4 1-4 inches) and McGrath (168·11) both wiped out the British hammer-throwing record, while Flanagan's figures are also an Olympic Games best. Lemmin (Sweden) also put up a new Olympic Games record by throwing the javelin 177 ft. 7½ inches.

BAD JUDGMENT.

The victory of Sheppard in the 1,500 metres run served to show what a fine runner he is and what poor judges of pace our cracks are. They were all warned prior to the start (by the writer) that Sheppard could run 440 yards in 50 secs. and that he was sure to win if the pace were only moderate. Fantairn-Crawford and Looney undertook to cut out the running and the former did so all right for the first lap. The Midlander, however, quite failed in his mission and the second lap was very slow, so that our hope (Wilson) was forced to cut loose himself about 350 yards from home. That Sheppard

won under the circumstances was not surprising, nevertheless it is disappointing to see both Wilson and Deakin (capable of getting inside 4 mins.) defeated in 4mins. 3 2-5secs., while Hallows, who did 4mins. 3 2-5secs. in his heat, on a much worse day, was beaten into third place and many yards behind. Had Wilson and Deakin been properly taken along for 1000 yards, both of them would have done inside 3min. 59secs. and Sheppard's pace would not then have proved such a factor. The performances in the 3 miles team race were splendid, Deakin's 14mins. 39 3-5secs. and the next batch—A. J. Robertson 14mins. 41secs., W. Coales 14mins. 41 3-5secs. and J. L. Eisele (U.S.A.) 14mins. 41 4-5secs.—all ranking high. The American can well feel proud of his performance and he ought to beat Day's American record some day.

CYCLING.

Victor Johnson outfinished some of the best Continental cracks in the one lap event and G. B. Kingsbury proved best of the 20 kilometre riders. The tandem race would also have gone to G. Hamlin and H. I. Johnson, had they been given a fair chance. When they tried to pass Schilles and Auffray, however, the Frenchman crossed them. The home cracks then slowed and tried to pass on the other side, when the foreigners again cut across their path in the most flagrant manner. A protest naturally followed, but the officials—not wishing to create bad feeling—did not sustain it.

RACING IN RAIN.

The games were resumed on Thursday under miserable conditions and the attendance was very poor. Even on fine days the vast Stadium will never be half full, the authorities having fixed the scale of charges much too high. The United States flag went up twice yesterday, Ralph Rose putting the shot 46ft. 7 1-2 inches and well beating his rivals, while D. Horgan of Ireland (44ft. 8 1-4 inches) was second. The other win was in the Discus-Throw, which went to M. Sheridan an Irish born athlete, who like Flanagan now wears a police uniform in New York. Sheridan tifrew the discus 134 ft. 2 inches, well behind his record and which is accounted for by the wet turf. The Empire's flag went up after the result of the 400 metres swim, in which W. Taylor of Chanderton showed splendid pace and beat F. E. Beaureparie of Australia by five yards in 5 mins. 36 4-5secs., with O. Scheff (Austria) close up third. The last named won at Athens two years ago, beating Taylor by inches, but the Englishman got his own back yesterday, besides turning the tables on the over-seas Britisher (Beaureparie) who defeated him in the half mile championship last Saturday.

One other final was decided yesterday, this being at 1,000 metres in which H. Schillies of France finished first from B. Jones (England), Johnson puncturing and Kingsbury slipping down the banking through the slow pace. As the time limit (1 min 45 secs.) was exceeded, the race was declared void and the enforcement of the rule gave general dissatisfaction and will create much bad feeling.

CRICKET.

Now that the Australians have again declined to join in the proposed triangular tournament, it looks as though there must be a dead-lock unless one side or the other gives way. It seems a pity and, without going into the question of which is in the right, these misunderstandings do sport much harm.

The weather this week has been all against cricket and poor Earnest Hayes has the sympathy of all. He chose the Surrey vs. Lancashire fixture at the Oval for his benefit and no play was possible on the first day, while rain is still falling at the time of writing. What play has been possible this week has naturally been in favour of the bowlers. The victory of Yorkshire over Notts was greatly due to Hirst and Rhodes, the former taking 11 wickets for 83 and Rhodes got 6 wickets for 33 in the second innings. Huddleston also dismissed four Kent batsmen for 38 on behalf of Lancashire, and Dean got 6 for 32 and 3 for 28, while Blythe took 7 for 69 on behalf of Kent, the game being unfinished. Arnold's not out innings of 100 and his 6 wickets for 31 were the prime factors in the victory of Worcestershire over Gloucestershire. More good bowling was seen in the Essex vs. Leicestershire match, Shipman taking fourEssex wickets for 11 runs—a draw resulting.

In spite of the conditions, a few good scores have been recorded. B well made 160 for Hants against the Philadelphians and this performance went a long way towards the first defeat of the Americans. The Surrey vs. Middlesex match (a draw) also produced some lively batting, Lord Dalmeny and J. N. Crawford making 71 and 59 respectively for Surrey, while P. F. Warner's inuings of 98 was the best for Middlesex. Crawford's score enabled him to read his thousand runs for the season and he is the third Surrey crack to do so.

There is no change in the leading position for County Championship honours, the order of the first flight being :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	p. c.
Yorkshire ...	17	11	0	6	11	100·00
Surrey	17	10	1	6	9	81·81
Kent.....	14	9	1	4	8	80·00
Middlesex. ...	8	3	1	4	2	50·00
Sussex	14	4	2	8	2	33·33

THE TURF.

The Sievier case looks like lasting a long time. The ex-owner of Sceptre has now been committed for trial on the charge of trying to blackmail J. B. Joel and this will drag along even longer than the police court proceedings. An echo of the persecution of punters in the State of New York was heard at Newmarket this week when a number of yearlings belonging to Mr. J.R. Keene were sold. Some of these are of very high class and will no doubt do well here. One is a half sister to Ballot which recently ran one mile and five-sixteenth at Sheepshead Bay track (dirt) in the world's record time of 2mins. 9 3-5 secs.

RACING.

The wretched weather has considerably marred the enjoyment of the Newmarket meeting this week. Radium easily won the Dullingham Plate and in doing so put up a grand performance. The son of Bend Or-Taia carried 146lbs and ran the 1 1-2 miles on a heavy course in 2mins. 36secs. Another feature was the fifth success of Strickland in the Two Years Old Sale Stakes, and Mr. P. Cosens evidently owns a smart colt in the son of St. Serf-Kentish Cherry. Perhaps the most popular victory of any, however, was that of Princess de Galles in the Chesterfield Stakes. His Majesty's filly was making her debut and beat six rivals in rare style, and the King was evidently delighted when he turned to Marsh with the remark "I am very pleased Marsh." The winner started favourite and will no doubt be heard of again.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs.—one mile and a quarter—at Sandown Park to-day is one of the most popular of our big events, but wretched weather spoilt the attendance. The field numbered ten and the race was won by Mr. J. B. Joel's Your Majesty, Mr. L. de Rothschild's San Strats being second and Mr. L. Newmann's Siberia third. The winner started at 100 to 8. The result of the race was a great surprise and regret was expressed that the Derby and Oakes winner Signorinetta could not compete—being amiss.

THE GHAZIABAD ACCIDENT.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

In the Ghaziabad case Mr. Whalley, Station-master, Ghaziabad, gave evidence to the following effect :—

My statement was taken at a joint enquiry. My statement was taken by Mr. Adams on the day after the accident. I did tell Mr. Adams that I had had the register locked up, but I did not say by Monk or by whom. I do not remember the day I went to office and was asked if Monk had locked up the registers. I said it had been locked up. I don't remember saying before the joint enquiry that Monk had locked up the registers. I don't remember who asked me if I had locked up the register, Mr. Adams or the joint enquiry. I did not ask anyone on the way to the accident how the accident had happened, but at the scene of the accident I asked one of the guards of the trains. I think it was Renton, but I am not quite sure. He said that it occurred while going round a curve and that both men had tablets. Bhanchett was dead when I arrived. I returned to Ghaziabad about 10 a. m. I arrived at the scene of the accident about 7-40. I made no notes as to what I had seen at the scene of the accident. As soon as I arrived I asked Messrs. Tinch and Scott, who were the European passengers, if they wanted any medical assistance. They replied in the negative. I also asked an Indian gentleman and his wife, who were in a second class compartment. After the doctor had got to work I brought away the injured in the rear portion of 26 down to Ghaziabad. When I got back I sent a telegram about Blanchett to his family. The wire was written in the assistant station-master's telegraph or B. book. After getting rid of the passengers I went into the office and sealed the instrument which showed the down train on line and the slide was full out. It was my own idea to seal the instrument. I tied a string from the bell plunger to a knob of the slide and sealed it with a card at the knob of the slide. While I was sealing it Inglis was on duty and he brought his register for me to see also. I think I asked him for it. I put my signature on the register where the entries were. I then went back to the scene of the accident.

Mr. Sykes, Government Inspector of Railways, was the next called. He said :—

I have brought the original finding of the expert enquiry into the working of the block tablet instruments. I was present at the officers' joint enquiry. It lasted three days —7th, 8th and 9th of May. It is not a fact that any opinion was arrived at on the 8th. I did not arrive at any opinion that the accident was due to artificial contact. We examined the tablets of the instruments at Muradnagar and found them correct. We checked the tablets because the instruments had been out of use for two months. Somebody told somebody that one of the assistant station-masters had said that if his full slide was out he thought that the instrument at the other end was locked. I am only able to ask questions through the president, and if I were not satisfied I could hold an enquiry of my own. If an opinion had been arrived at on the 8th or at any other time it would not necessarily have been communicated to me immediately; as a matter of fact they did not exchange with me on the afternoon of the 9th. I cannot tell of any case where two tablets have been taken out when instruments have been used fairly. On the basis of this fact, and assuming that neither of the assistants had wilfully worked to wreck the train, it could only be due to lack of attention to the beats on the part of both, therefore I recorded that both the station-masters should be punished, and more so with regard to one than the other, as one must have tampered with the instrument in the first place.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Cause for Anxiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

The "Pioneer" regards the news received at Leh regarding Dr. Sven Hedin only partially satisfactory. It seems strange that if the letter has been received from one of the servants no communication from the explorer himself should have come to hand. It is now some eight months since he sent the last despatch to India, and in the meantime not even a rumour has reached the Indo-Tibetan frontier as to his movements. The letter that reached Leh purported to be only ten days old. But apparently no mention was made as to the position of the caravan.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY.

Trial of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Corporal Cullen will be placed before the Magistrate here, on the 6th instant, on a charge of murder.

Karim Khan, the other accused, in connection with the Jutogh tragedy, has been brought into the Ripon Hospital, Simla and will be placed upon his trial when the Medical Officer allows it.

THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

Diversion Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 4.

The diversion at mile 78 from Karachi is now repaired and through communication restored, from to-day, but the night running of trains on diversions is prohibited, hence passenger trains will run as follows :—No. 1 up Quetta mail at 7-37, No. 7 up Punjab mail at 15, and No. 23 up passenger train at 23-50.

Goods traffic has also been resumed from to-day, but booking of goods is restricted to certain amount of goods.

THE R. A. M. CORPS.

Time-Expired Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Time-expired officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, as detailed below, are nominated to proceed to England in the transports named. The services of these officers will be utilised, if necessary, with the troops proceeding from divisions or brigades in which they are stationed.

The first Transport, the "Rohilla," sailing 2nd October 1908, latter from Karachi (leaves Aden 7th October 1908) Lieut.-Colonel T. P. Woodhouse, Lieut.-Colonel J. Fallon, Major F. McDowell, and Captains D. O. Hyde, F. S. Walker, J. M. H. Conway and R. Storrs.

The second transport, the "Dongola," sailing 16th October 1908 from Bombay, takes Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Newlands, Majors W. Tibbits and E. H. Condon and Captains W. C. Croly, F. A. H. Clarke, and R. J. Franklin.

The third transport, the "Plassy" (Hospital Ship), sailing 30th October 1908, from Bombay (arrives Malta 13th November), takes Lieut.-Colonel F. W. C. Jones, Majors W. T. Mould, and C. W. Profeit, and Captains A. H. Hayes, W. W. Browne, and R. B. Ainsworth.

The fourth transport, the "Rewa," sailing 13th November 1908, from Karachi, takes Lieut.-Colonels H. Carr and J. J. Russell, Majors A. W. Hooper and N. Tyacke, and Captains S. B. Smith, H. V. Bagshaw, and N. E. Harding.

The fifth transport, the "Rohilla," sailing 3rd December 1908, from Bombay (leaves Aden 8th December), takes Lieut.-Colonel M. J. Sexton, Majors W. G. Beyts and R. J. A. Durant, and Captains D. E. Curme, C. H. Carr, R. Rutherford, and G. A. K. H. Reid.

The sixth transport, the "Dongola," sailing 18th December 1908, from Karachi, takes Lieut.-Colonel J. Donaldson, and Captains J. Houghton, H. A. Davidson, N. D. Walker, and C. A. J. A. Black.

The seventh transport, the "Plassy" (Hospital Ship), sailing 1st January 1909, from Bombay (arrives Malta 15th January), takes Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Lavie, Major J. C. Morgan, and Captains W. L. Steele, J. McKenzie, M. C.. Beatty and H. J. Crossley.

The eight transport, the "Rewa," sailing 14th January 1909, from Karachi (arrives Queenstown 2nd February), takes Lieut.-Colonel R. E. R. Morse, and Captains C. D. Myles, D. Ahern, H. T. Stack and C. H. Brown.

The ninth transport, the "Rohilla," sailing 3rd February 1909, from Bombay, takes Lieut.-Colonel J. J. C. Donnett, Majors C. H. Hale and F. W. Begbie, and Captains W. F. Tyndale, J. G. Bell, J. C. G. Carmichael and R. H. Bridges.

The tenth transport, the "Dongola," which sails on 17th February 1909, from Bombay, takes Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Tremerne, Major A. C. Milner, and Captains J. A. W Webster, R. C. Wilmot, H. B. Kelly, and E. M. Pennefather.

The eleventh transport, the "Plassy" (Hospital Ship) sailing 4th March 1909, from Bombay (leaves Aden 9th March 1908), takes Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Rose, Major F. R. Buswell, and Captain T. S. Coates, J. B Weldon, B. H. V. Dunbar, D.G Carmichael, and D.L. Harding.

The twelfth transport, the "Rewa," sailing 17th March 1909, from Karachi, takes Major W. Hallaran, and Captains E. D. Knox, P. Davidson, I.M.M. Crawford, A.E.B. Wood, and C. Bramhall.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Annual General Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras, yesterday, the president, the Honourable Mr. Yorke, pointed out that the earnings of the last half year showed a small increase on any previous record of the Bank.

The directors, as usual, followed a conservative policy, by adding substantially to the reserve fund, which now stands at 40 lakhs, Rs compared with 22 lakhs in 1901. The Board also distributed a bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, in addition to the usual 10 per cent. dividend mentioned.

The accounts outstanding last year in connection with the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company have been cleared in full.

The president also said that the various new branches were working well, and the prospects of these and the Bank as a whole were encouraging.

Regarding politics, he said:—"There are, of course, clouds in the political sky, which, if allowed to spread, might overshadow trade and finance. They have indeed already worked detrimentally to the country, diverting therefrom some of the capital it so greatly needs; but the Government's measures to disperse these clouds appear to be taking effect and deserve full support from all the well wishers of the country."

The proposal to grant a bonus of one month's salary to the Bank's whole staff was carried by a majority.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 4.

Gunner Wright of No. 5 British Mountain Battery, to-day was relieved off sentry at 8-30 a.m., and immediately walked to the end of the verandah and blew his brains out with his carbine. He had been ailing for some time.

MR. STUART WILSON, Director-General of the Post Office in India, does not now return to India until the end of January.

THE Moslem Association, of Rangoon, have increased their annual donation to the Destitute Pilgrim Fund from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,200.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner will arrive at Simla on the 17th instant and will stay at Viceregal L. as the guest of His Excellency.

THE MENGAL TRIBE.

Cause of the Revolt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 4.

It is now said here that the cause of the disturbance in the Kalat State is that Shakor Khan, the Mengal Chief, having, for some time past, been generally acknowledged to be incompetent, another Sirdar was appointed as head of their tribe. At first the new appointment seemed to give satisfaction, but now the Mengals have risen against him, and apparently wish to have their own nominee installed. The Mengal country, the scene of the disturbances, lies between Las Bela and Kalat. Khozdar and Wadh are the two principal places in tribal territory, the former of which is about 100 miles from Kalat and 130 miles from Bela, and is the head-quarters of a Native Political Assistant working under the Political Agent, Kalat.

Six State artillerymen with a gun of sorts are stationed at Khozdar Fort, and there are also a few sowars and footmen. The total strength of the Mengal tribe is 62,000, and if so disposed they could give a good deal of trouble to the Khan of Kalat; but with the support which he can count on from the Indian Government he will no doubt be able to settle the matter satisfactorily, and it is likely that when the malcontents find that such prompt support has been given to the Khan they will think it advisable to come to an amicable settlement. Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob, 155th Hazara Pioneers, is in command of the force

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Funds for Rolling Stock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The following Press Note has been published :—

In view of the probability of an 18·75 crore programme of railway capital expenditure for next year, the Railway Board has applied, to the Government of India, for sanction to an increase of rolling stock provision of Rs. 327·23 lakhs for next year (which exists in the present Triennial programme), by 1¼ millions pounds sterling, equivalent to 2·25 crores of rupees.

This proposal has been approved by Government. The additional sum has been allotted to railway lines as follows :—Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, 23 lakhs; South Indian, 23 lakhs; Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, 25 lakhs; Burma Railway, 5 lakhs; East Indian Railway, 35 lakhs; Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 25 lakhs; Assam Bengal Railway, 12 lakhs; North-Western Railway, 67 lakhs; and Oudh and Rohilkhand, 9 lakhs.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

Arrival at Chittagong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

A Chittagong telegram, dated the 3rd instant, states that the Lieutenant-Governor arrived there that morning by special train, accompanied by Mr. Lyon, Captain Deming and Captain Pearce, A.-D.-C.

The Commissioner, the Collector, the Assam Bengal Railway Agent, the Hon. Vernon Woods and a number of European and Indian gentlemen awaited his arrival on the platform.

After the guard-of-honour had been inspected, Sir Charles pinned Long Service medals on the breasts of Sergeant-Major Reid and Sergeant-Instructor Stockman. After this he drove to the Commissioner's house escorted by the mounted section and the Cyclist Corps.

An extensive programme has been arranged for the five days' visit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead, Commanding the 116th Mahrattas is granted ten days' temporary leave from the 7th to the 16th August inclusive.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

27th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. D. Thring, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel J R Matthewes, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Colonel J B Edwards, D S O, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, 5th (Mhow) Division. Dated 1st March.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Major C A Roosmale-Cocq, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain A H Butler, 4th Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Colonel R A Cole, officiating in command of the Nasirabad Brigade. Dated 19th June.

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India, on private affairs, for 3 months and 24 days, the first sixty days being privilege leave.

Major C G Stewart, DSO, Royal Field Artillery, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Army.

The undermentioned Officer is granted, combined leave on private affairs, out of India, from 3rd August to 5th October, the first sixty days being privilege leave:—

Lieutenant L A Fanshawe, R A, Ordnance Department, Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Captain Reed, 62nd Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, is selected for appointment to the Ordnance Department.

Captain Geoghegan, 89th Punjabis, is selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Major Batten, 61st Pioneers, is permitted to resign his appointment, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden Brigade, and to rejoin his Regiment, on the expiration of his leave, in November next.

HALF of the 227th, Prince of Wales' Own Baluchis returned to Quetta from Robat on Monday, and the other half of the regiment, encamped at Nashki, will arrive in Quetta on the 8th instant.

THE TRADE OF BURMA.

A Record of Prosperity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 4.

The report just published on the Burma trade with Western China is an interesting one. It is for the period of 1907-08 and the triennial period ending 31st March, 1908. "Inter alia," it states :—

Comparing the two triennial periods, the trade with Western China showed an increase of over fifty-one lakhs, or 27·12 per cent. Imports increased by 38·85 per cent., and exports by 18·5 per cent.

CHIEF ARTICLES OF INCREASE.

The chief articles contributing to the increase are hides of cattle (Rs. 6,43,000). The increase is largely due to heavy mortality in Chinese territory, but the establishment at Bhamo of a hide purchasing agency by a Rangoon firm also encouraged trade. The large increase under opium is due to a system of transport passes adopted by the Deputy Commissioners of frontier districts with the object of suppressing opium smuggling into Burma. Orpiment and stone of other kinds (marble) indicate an increase of about one lakh each. Both these articles command a ready sale in the Mandalay market, especially the tali marble, which is growing popular with the Burmans, as it is largely utilised in making Burmese images. Silver also increased by over eighteen lakhs, of which bullion represented over twelve lakhs, from which it is evident that the Silver Mines in Western China must have been actually at work. The high rate of exchange ruling in China also contributed to the large imports of silver into Burma. The only noticeable decrease is that under ponies and mules (Rs. 2,47,000), and is due to a smaller demand for hackney carriage purposes, consequent on the introduction of the electric tramway system into Mandalay and Rangoon. The abnormal increase in the exports of piece-goods, European (Rs. 6,79,000,) chiefly grey shirtings and T cloths, has more than counterbalanced the large decrease in the cotton, raw (Rs. 4,61,000) and twist and yarn, Indian (Rs. 1,68,000). The drawback system, under which the Customs duties are paid at Rangoon on goods imported by sea and destined for re-export to Western China and refunded to the extent of seven-eighth, was the principal factor in bringing about this improvement. Chinese merchants made much greater use of the concession, and the value of trade in European goods rose from only seven lakhs in the previous triennial period to fourteen lakhs in the present triennium. It will be interesting to note that the chintz look to be the cheapest articles, and Indian spinners seem to have apparently studied their tastes, as there is Indian yarn. French yarn, which is more evenly made than the Indian, is in less demand, because the price is slightly higher. An entire absence of twist and yarn, European, during the past four years is noticeable. The Indian yarn has practically ousted the European article.

Other articles that contributed to the increase are petroleum (one lakh). It seems curious that the oil imported is chiefly American and not the product of Burma. Salt advanced by one and a half lakhs, jadestone, tobacco and all other articles manufactured about one lakh and a quarter, and silver Rs. 10,27,000. The trade during 1907-08 shows an increase of 5·85 per cent. in imports and 9·09 in exports. There was an advance under opium from the Yunnan Province and silk, raw (yellow silk), from the Sechwan Province, while silver increased by two and a half lakhs due to large imports of bullion, but the decrease in hides (Rs. 1,63,000) is due to less mortality among cattle.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

A good road has been constructed on the Bhamo-Momauk-Kulikha route leading to the frontier, but the continuation of the route across the frontier is difficult and unsatisfactory. The trade of Burma with Western China is really hampered for easy means of communication. The roads on the Chinese side are anything but good, and considerable inconvenience and delay are experienced by traders, especially during the rains. The roads are so badly constructed that during the rains the water from the fields comes down in torrents and forms deep ravines, rendering the roads impassable for miles, with the result that progress is impeded and trade is retarded.

The question of constructing a railway has been engaging the attention of Government for several years past, but it seems probable that the French Tonking-Yunnan Railway, of which the rail head is now at Mongshih, will reach Yunnan, while our British railway from Lashio via the Unlong Ferry will have got no further than the preliminary stage of discussion. The delay in construction is to be regretted, for without railways across our frontier much trade which now comes to Burma will undoubtedly be diverted to the Tonking route, and once diverted, it would take years to return—if it ever returned at all. The immediate construction of a railway from Burma to Tengyueh would prevent this diversion of trade.

The figures for transport employed in the Bhamo and Western China trade indicate a volume of trade which, if fostered, would justify the construction of a railway. In 1907-08 some 87,000 mules and ponies, 26,000 bullocks and 63,000 porters passed with their loads along this route.

NOTHING, say the French, is certain but the unexpected; but (says the "Chronicle") in the case of Kaiser it is generally the other way about. We all expected that he would turn up somewhere in the midst of our Channel Squadron now in northern waters, "like the de'il among the tailors," and he has done so at Aalbeck Bay, off the Danish coast. The only wonder is that his Majesty contented himself with sailing through the lines of the squadron and receiving its salute instead of boarding Lord Charles Beresford's flagship and hoisting his pennant as Admiral of the British Fleet—as he did in the Aegean, in 1889, on the occasion of his visit to Athens.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS.

CHATEAU ROYAL, by J. H. Yoxall. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd.)—The scene of "Chateau Royal" is laid in a picturesque part of old France, in which the hero Francis Benedick Stewart journeys on foot in pursuit of his "quest". The quest, which he somewhat cryptically describes as "sapphires; a pair of large and lovely sapphires hidden in a Chateau Royal," turns out, not entirely to our surprise, to be the eyes of the heroine "Consolata." "Dick Stewart" is a man who courts adventure,—a hero who can safely be trusted to bring plenty of action into the plot which centres round him, and certainly there is no lack of incident in the book. Almost in the space of a week, the hero's journeyings come to an end in the Chateau which is his goal; the lady of the sapphire eyes meets him, responds to his ardent devotion and the general atmosphere of romance, and is won,—in spite of her inconveniently high rank and very different choice that her father had already made for her. Tragedy comes and goes; difficulties are exorcised by the magic wand of fiction, and in the end all is well. There is power of observation and a natural charm in Mr. Yoxall's descriptions of places and things, combined with a genuine appreciation of romance and the power of presenting it to his readers: but the style which he affects is full of a painful exuberance and forced high-spirits. The crude force of expression and snarling realism of Carlyle are admirable in their own place, but they hardly lend themselves to imitation,—least of all are they appropriate in a novelist, who chooses tales of chivalry and romance as his theme. Mr. Yoxall's humour is, no doubt, well-meant but is very boisterous, and his turns and tropes of speech are purposely and perversely laboured. "The some one who seems to be sitting beside her, is a girl of a woman like herself, but strangely clad: a woman of a girl who wears a coif—". Such tricks of expression as these are, or ought to be, the monopoly of versifiers, in whose case they may be explained, if not excused, by the exigencies of metre. A cursory reading of "Chateau Royal" would probably have the effect of confusing; a careful and conscientious perusal could not fail to tire.

ONE LIFE AND THE NEXT. By Mrs. Irwin Smart (Sisley's Ltd).—In "One Life and the Next" the writer deals fancifully with the theory of reincarnation,—from the point of view of the novelist pure and simple. That is to say, that, leaving doctrine and argument aside, she confines herself to enlisting our sympathies for the two lovers who are three times thwarted, and at last, as they express it "fulfil their destiny." In their first incarnation they are drowned in a river torrent on their wedding day. They meet again in a second life as young lord of the manor and rustic maiden; but the powers are still adverse. The hero is killed in the Franco-German war, and his betrothed survives him only by a few years. Again in a third incarnation they meet once more, this time in Italy. The "influence" is still at work. Both talk vaguely of a "power outside themselves" that moves them, and dogmatise with sure conviction, after the fashion of lovers, about the "rebirth or revival of something that has lived before." In the end, after many years of waiting, "the barriers" that had seemed insuperable are removed, and the story ends as all stories should end. The plot is not a novel one, and the telling of the tale is a little inexperienced. The book, moreover, is by no means free from literary blunders of an obvious nature. The writer is apparently of opinion that "Nemesis" is another name for "capricious action"; a confusion in meaning between the words "infer" and "imply" offends us more than once, and such phrases as "a gladly forsaking" are somewhat unfortunate. At the same time the writer possesses the gift of story-telling and unites with it a pleasant sentiment and genuine understanding. Mrs. Smart's hero and heroine are not the first who have protested that they were "meant for one another" and that their love would "endure beyond this life", and in saying so have imagined their sentiments to be unique. None the less her characters are human and real, and the handling of situations sympathetic, if sometimes lacking in humourous perception. "One Life and the Next" is a book that a not over-critical reader may well enjoy.

SEASICKNESS: A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Atwood Thorne writes as follows to the "British Medical Journal" :—"I am a keen yachtsman, but a bad sailor. In the past I have tried various 'cures' for seasickness with but little success. At Whitsun I was on a yacht with ten amateurs, seven of whom had never or seldom been seasick. Of the remaining three, C.M. had travelled and yachted a good deal, and, although not certain of himself, is a fair sailor; F.L. is less good; and A. T., is ill whenever the weather is at all bad. Joining the yacht in the Colne River at Brightlingsea on Whit-Friday, A. T. took a dose of 5 grains of chloretone in the evening and another similar dose before starting on the Saturday. We had a nasty punch against a head wind and choppy sea to Harwich; C. M. and especially F. L., were very ill, while A. T. never turned a hair. On Sunday we sailed to Deal, A. T. having dosed himself as before; F. L. felt very ill, was prevailed upon to take a dose, and remained all day without being or feeling ill, though without being able to take his meals below while we were sailing; C. M., who refused a dose, was quite upset. An experiment confined to three persons cannot be considered conclusive, but the fact that the worst sailor was quite well, having taken the drug regularly, while another was saved from seasickness and nausea when he was feeling quite ill, and the best sailor of the three took no dose and was quiet upset, seems worthy of mention."

AFTER Tuesday, the 11th August, the Viceregal Lodge entertainments will take place on Tuesdays instead of Thursdays.

WE learn that the bomb found in Midnapore has been examined and proves to be a danegros uone.

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disorder of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author, a thorough ethnguist and a great traveller of world-wide fame. Yours faithfully, J. G. Bharati, Disciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SHAH'S TROOPS RETREAT.

Insurgents in Command of the City.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The elders in the chief quarters of Tobriz have agreed to concerted action against the Government forces and the priests harangued the crowds.

Thousands of citizens subsequently proceeded to Rakhim Khan's headquarters, and threatened to engage in a holy war unless he withdrew from the city. Rakhim Khan, without waiting to parley withdrew his horsemen to the suburbs.

A mob looted the residences of the Shah's wealthiest supporters. Many of Rakhim Khan's horsemen were isolated in that town and killed, and the majority of his infantry melted into civilians.

Local Option in South Australia.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS FAIL.

The appeals lodged by John McGrath, Bartholomew Rieken, Alfred Kean, John Buick, R. H. Crawford, and A. M. V. Radford, hotelkeepers, against the bench of magistrates in South Australia in connection with the local option cases, came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday. Their Lordships dismissed the appeals with costs.

[The cases mentioned in the above message arose out of the polls under the South Australian Local Option Act. The points at issue related mostly to costs. The various hotelkeepers mentioned in the cable message appealed against the validity of the local option polls, on the ground of inaccuracies and irregularities on the part of the Government in the way in which the questions were submitted to the voters. Orders were obtained from the Supreme Court, prohibiting the magistrates from proceeding to close any hotels. The question of costs arose and the Court intimated that in justice to the publicans the Government should pay the costs. This, however, the Government declined to do. The question was then referred back to the Court. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Homburg refused to grant costs, but Mr. Justice Gordon, in dissenting said he saw no reason why costs should be given against the licensed victuallers. The principle involved in the appeal to the Privy Council was new, and if the appeals had been successful, there would have been established to some extent a variation in the existing South Australian law regarding the granting of costs against magistrates. The South Australian liquor Trades Defence Union was instrumental in furthering the appeals. There was one case in which the magistrates' decision with regard to a poll taken at Port Adelaide was being contested. The Court held that the poll was valid, notwithstanding that it was proved that certain licences, known as brewers' colonial ale licences, were omitted from the vote which the Liquor Party contended ought to have been included.]

Cost of a European War.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY A GERMAN GENERAL.

General Blume has presented a remarkable report to the German General Staff.

In this he states that Germany can put 4,750,000 soldiers into the field for the next war. The latter will cost Germany £300,000,000 annually, apart from indirect financial and commercial losses, which will be far greater still. If several European Powers are engaged, as seems likely, the cost will be proportionately higher. He estimates that a European war of the same duration as the Russo-Japanese campaign will cause at least 900,000 casualties, and be a veritable orgy of blood.

Triangular Cricket Proposal.

THE "OBSERVER'S" COMMENTS.

The "Observer" states that the County Cricket committee did not sufficiently digest the triangular proposal before sending representatives to Lords to turn the voting to the surprise of everybody. Now that the Marylebone Club has made it possible for the counties to reconsider their unfortunate mistake it is to be hoped they will not miss the opportunity of righting themselves with Australia.

Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire, and minor counties have passed resolutions in favour of the Australian visit, and the Marylebone Club is awaiting a requisition from five of the counties so that the necessary convention could be held to reconsider the matter.

AN INTERPRETER'S TRIALS.

The duty of the ground interpreters of the White Exhibition, is mainly to answer the questions of the foreign visitors who cannot speak English. I answer, says one of these hard-worked officials, about 1,000 questions a day. Sometimes I answer them at the rate of a dozen or more to the minute, whilst at other times it may take me several minutes to understand the question. I may mention I can speak—in addition, of course, to English—French German, Italian, and Russian. Some of the questions I am asked by foreigners are rather amusing and indicate that some rather extraordinary accounts of the Exhibition must have reached the parts of the world they come from.

For example. A German asked me: "Where are the soldiers?"

"What soldiers?" I replied.

"The soldiers of the English Army. I was told in Berlin that there were always ten thousand troops under arms in the Exhibition to keep order."

Another German asked me the way to the Tower of London.

"The Tower of London!" I exclaimed. "Why, it isn't in the Exhibition!"

"Not in the Exhibition!" he cried. "And I have been walking round looking for it for the past two hours. Look at this!" And he showed me the following remarkable statement cut from some German newspaper:

"The King has permitted the Tower of London to be removed to the Exhibition grounds for the season."

A Frenchman one day asked me to direct him to the office of the master of the ceremonies. "I want," he added, with much dignity, "to see the gentleman who introduces gentleman to ladies; there is one lady here whose acquaintance I much wish to make." He was intensely disappointed when I told him that there was no such official as the one he sought, and that it would be necessary to ask a friend of the lady he wished to know to introduce him. Some little while later he rushed up to show me the lady he had referred to, who was standing near. "Oh, tell me her name," he exclaimed, "that I may always remember it!" This I could do, for the lady was a very well-known society beauty.]

LORD NORTHCOTE'S FAREWELL TO AUSTRALIA.

Entertainments at Melbourne.

Lord Northcote was entertained on July 14, at a farewell dinner in the Town Hall by the citizens of Melbourne. The Acting Lord Mayor presided. The Company included the Lieutenant-Governor, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, the State Premier, the President of the Legislative Council, and about 300 other leading citizens, including the most prominent public men in Victoria. Lady Northcote and many other ladies of Melbourne occupied seats in the gallery.

The toast of the evening was proposed by the chairman. He declared that it was likely that within a brief time Lord Northcote would be appointed High Commissioner for Australia in London—(cheers)—but whether he was or not his Excellency would, when he left Australia, leave behind him a name that would never be forgotten.

Sir John Madden spoke in eloquent terms of Lord Northcote's personal qualities, of his wisdom prudence, and fairness in administration and of his strict regard for his constitutional obligations.

Mr. Deakin said that Lord Northcote's great characteristic had been his single-minder devotion to duty. (Cheers.) When the history of the last four years came to be written it would be realised how large a part Lord Northcote had taken in it. It would be found that infinite friction had been avoided through his clear insight and his cautious foresight. It was said of Lord Northcote that when he left Bombay he would leave a record of absolute unending unselfishness, and that the net result of his rule had been to win the confidence of all classes (Cheers.) So it had been in Australia. There were three or four or more parties in the Federal Parliament but however they differed among themselves they were agreed in their admiration for and their confidence in Lord Northcote. (Cheers.) In the House of Lords his would be the most potent voice from the most well-informed mind that had ever left Australia. Lady Northcote had done more for the women of Australia than any member of either sex had done. They would both carry away the respect, the honor, and the love of the Australian people. (Cheers.)

When Lord Northcote rose to speak there was a remarkable demonstration. The men in the body of the hall and the ladies in the gallery got up and waved handkerchiefs. The men continued to cheer for a minute or two.

His Excellency said that his wife and himself appreciated most deeply all that had been said of them and the welcome they, had had from the people of Australia. When next he spoke in Melbourne it would be at the reception which was to be extended to their friends and cousins from the United States. (Cheers.) No welcome which he could receive on his and his wife's return to England could ever obliterate from their memory the kindness of the people of Australia—a country which he felt had adopted them as their own citizens. Some reference had been made to the manner in which he had discharged his duties in Australia. How could anybody be so false to his Sovereign or false to his oath as to fail in that respect? Some men spoke of the great difficulties of the office of Governor-General and of the office of State Governor. Was there any position in life free from difficulty and if there were any difficulties what were they for but to be tackled and surmounted? Were those difficulties in any way insuperable? He did not think so, if the representatives of the King would hold fast to two or three great principles. Every Governor-General must recollect that the whole was greater than any of his parts, and that Great Britain was not synonymous with Greater Britain. Australia had in the past, and he was sure would in the future, prove its undeviating loyalty to the British Empire. His own experience satisfied him that a deep and sincere respect existed among Australians towards the British Empire. They claimed the right to conduct their own local affairs as local conditions required, though in some points of detail they might not see eye to eye with the mother country. If the present magnificence of the British Empire were to be maintained, it could be achieved only by the efforts of its possessions beyond the seas, and he was not one of those who thought that the pluck, or the public spirit, or the enterprise of the motherland were decadent. (Hear, hear.) They were as vigorous as ever, though geographical difficulties prevented anything like the expansion within the British Isles themselves. Forty-four millions were at least as many, and perhaps more than the British Isles could furnish sustenance for. One of the first speeches he heard made in Australia was one in which Mr. Deakin compared political parties to three elevens in the cricket field. The relation of the motherland to the over-sea dominions reminds him of a veteran cricketer who kept up his wicket at one end, endeavoring to break the bowling while a younger and more active partner was hitting loose balls and making runs. (Cheers and laughter.) One was the necessary complement to the other. The dashing young batsman could not score unless his partner at the other end kept his wicket up. Both worked for their side—the British Empire. The late Sir John Seeley, in one of his works, copying or adapting the expression from Edmund Burke, said—"The masterpieces of statesmen are for the most part not their acts but their abstinence from action." He did not entirely agree that the statesman should be more known for his abstention from acts than for his actions, but if they substituted for statesman, Governor or Governor-General, the description about filled the bill. (Cheers.) He did not mean to say that a Governor-General was to be indolent or indefferent to the great questions that came under his notice. On the contrary he should devote to them the closest study and the closest attention, but he would find that the whole of his leisure time during his term of office would be more than filled by endeavoring to obtain real and accurate information as to the wants, the interests the needs of the country in which he lived, without mixing himself up in its political controversies. This led to his last point, that he thought the personal representatives of his Majesty should recollect whom it was they represented—a monarch, whose proudest title was that of "The Peacemaker." (Cheers.) Ought they not to endeavor each, to the best of his ability, to act up to that title? (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that his Majesty's representatives had two duties, one positive and the other negative. Taking the negative duty first, in his opinion the duty of the representative of his Majesty was to do nothing and to say nothing which would show that he took any part at all in any controversies which might lead to friction between any public body or private individual. He had to maintain an absolute impartiality. In the second place, his positive duty was to do everything in his power, whether a public body or a private individual was concerned, to promote harmony and good feeling. His wife and he would feel that if in this country they had done anything to promote good feeling between class and class and man and man they had made some slight return for the years of unremitting kindness and unwearied good feeling which they had had the good fortune to enjoy during their residence in Australia.

There was a tremendous burst of cheering at the conclusion of his Excellency's speech and it broke out again after Lord Northcote had proposed the health of the Acting Lord Mayor.

LADY NORTHCOTE HONORED.

On July 13 the women of Victoria bade farewell to Lady Northcote at an open reception in the Town Hall when a portfolio address was presented by the Lord Mayor. The address which was signed by Lady Madden, the Acting Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Deakin, and others, said:—"The splendid triumph achieved by the Women's Work Exhibition was altogether your own. The example you have set for us in these and other ways, too numerous to recall will exercise a permanent influence upon the future of women of Australia.

An address was also presented from the five united creches of Melbourne. The Acting Lord Mayor said that the committee of the Women's Work Exhibition had decided to commemorate the event annually by calling women together to have a friendly talk over matters relating to women's work. In this way they hope to keep fresh in their minds Lady Northcote's work and interest in the movement and to give mutual assistance to one another where an opportunity presented itself.

Lady Northcote, who spoke with great emotion, returned her heartfelt thanks for the two presentations and said that they would be numbered among her precious possessions. She loved work associated with women, and to this fact was due her interest in the Women's Exhibition. Women should all be anxious to help one another in every way that they could, and they should also strive to help their country, even if that help were ever so little. She wanted the women of Australia to know that she was proud to be allowed to work with them during her sojourn here, and she would be ever grateful to a country that had shown her such kindness. As long as she lived Australia would share in her thoughts and symyathies.

The executive of the Women's Political Association, whose objects are to better the conditions for women, children, and men in the home and industrial life, passed a resolution thanking Lady Northcote for the practical help she had given these objects in endeavoring to raise the standard of women's work, in aiding the establishment of free kinderzartens, and in cultivating a genuine national sentiment by the encouragement of the manufacture and use of Australian goods. The association also thanked Lady Northcote for the encouragement she has given Australian artists and craftworkers and for the generous assistance she has rendered the movement for providing good music for the people.

As a token of their personal regard for Lady Northcote, the wives of the Federal Ministers have presented her with a graceful and appropriate memento of her stay in Australia. It consists of a Southern Cross brooch, the stars of which are represented by five Australian yellow sapphiers connected by light bars set with diamonds, and attached to a dainty safety-pin, bearing Lady Northcote's monogram and coronet in diamonds set in platinum.

THE TONKIN POISON PLOT.

Remarkable Story of Treason.

The "Straits Times" of July 22nd has some interesting details concerning the poisoning plot recently discovered at Tonkin. It is of interest to note that the poison used is one much in use amongst Indian poisoners. The paper says:—

A Chinese apothecary, who had supplied the poison used in the plot at Hanoi on June 27th, has been arrested.

The poison proved to be pounded datura seeds. Many other arrests of plotters are reported. The three ringleaders who were beheaded on July 8th were all petty officers. One of them, the most conspicuous officer, had a record of seventeen years' service, and had distinguished himself at Tientsin during the Boxer outbreak. His father, wife and children attended the execution.

The father fainted on seeing his son's head cut off from the shoulders. The wife and children witnessed the shocking scene without uttering a cry.

No reporters were allowed to witness the execution. The condemned petty officer, who had a distinguished career, spoke a few words before the headsman delivered the fatal blow, but it cannot be stated definitely which of the three varying versions of his utterances is correct.

One account has it that he said—The French residents have been kind enough to be present in great numbers at my death. I thank them.

Another story is that he uttered these words—To die to-day, and to die to-morrow—that amounts to the same thing.

The third version runs thus—Our brethren will rise to avenge us. The death of we three will arouse a rebellion shortly.

UNBLEMISHED RECORDS.

The second criminal had nothing bad in his military record, but he behaved in a highly cynical way during the trial. The third one held the rank of Corporal, and had served with distinction in various operations against the brigands. His record was not only free from blame, but also showed him to be deserving of high praise. All three were married and fathers of families.

The plotters aimed, first, at seizing the arms and ammunition in the citadel and barracks. The military authorities had received information of what was brewing, and had taken precautions, but had no idea that the conspirators would resort to poison.

The fact that many native military men have been arrested in connection with the Hanoi poison plot, has cast suspicion upon that section of the Colonial army in Indo-China. The "Avenir du Tonkin" says that the slur is undeserved, and that the conspirators gained over only some of the artillery workmen attached to the crops. The artillerymen and the infantry or sharpshooters, are loyal.

Detachments of sharpshooters are now out in the mountains in pursuit of refugee Chinese reformers, and they have done good service in a difficult and roadless country. Most of them are recruited in the low country, and to them campaigning in the mountains is indeed a trying experience. For all that several sharpshooters have been sentenced for helping the brigands in the field.

MORE TREASON.

On July 10th, plain proof that the plotters wanted to get at the sharpshooters was given at the Seven Pagodas, by the arrest of two natives, who tried to persuade the Tonkinese petty officers of one regiment to poison the European officers. The two traitors belonged to the educated class. One of them being brought up boasted that he belonged to a band of 300 natives, who had sworn to murder all the Europeans they could.

It is reported at Hanoi that the Government intends to take proceedings against the leaders of the 300 French residents who, on June 30, forced their way into the Governor-General's residence at that city and [illegible] that official because he refused to strike off the heads of the poison plotting leaders at once at their bidding.

These residents had held a meeting beforehand at a hotel. The official steps taken began by inquiries into the names of those who called the meeting. When this became known all the copies of the call were destroyed immediately.

BY THE WAY.

PRINCE RUPERT AMONG THE PROFESSORS.

Dr. Bigg, the late Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, had an official residence in the Peckwater quadrangle of Christ Church, which contains an almost complete collection of the portraits of his predecessors. By a quaint contrast, there looms among these learned divines the swarthy Spanish-looking countenance of Prince Rupert, whose reckless charge ruined the Royal cause at Marston Moor. Nobody quite knows how the dashing cavalier got into such uncongenial company. The late Dr. Bright had a theory that Rupert was put there by Dr. South, a zealous adherent of the Stuarts. It was for Dr. South's preferments that Dean Swift was waiting; but the stout old Jacobite lived so long that Swift's friends lost office, and he was left to "die like a poisoned rat in a hole" at Dublin.

OZONE.

Sir Oliver Lodge's warning against the too free inhalation of ozone—apparatus for the artificial manufacture of which can now be obtained—is a reminder of the many uses to which this mysterious form of oxygen has been put since its economical manufacture has been made possible by the electrification of air. It is used for sterilising water, extracting gold from ores, as a tanning and disinfecting agent, for bleaching all kinds of articles, and refining mineral oils. Its high therapeutic value, under skilled direction, is now fully established, and remarkable results have followed its use in cases of tuberculosis, blood-poisoning, anæmia, and many ailments due to defective circulation. Its bactericidal action is so great that hopes are entertained of its early application to all diseases of a microbic origin.

"WHAT IS BARNSLEY?"

There have been many famous instances of ignorance—real or feigned—on the Bench. At Leeds recently, before Mr. Justice Grantham, a case was heard in which the parties came from Barnsley. While the plaintiff was giving evidence his lordship said, "I'm ashamed to acknowledge my ignorance, but what is Barnsley?" "Laughter in court" followed, and Mr. Trotter, counsel for plaintiff, answered (in an aggrieved tone of voice): "It's a big town, my lord, of 50,000 people." This recalls some queries put by other Judges—"Who is Connie Gilchrist?" and "What is the City and Suburban? Is it a race?"

JOHN WESLEY AND ROCH CASTLE.

Roch Castle, from which Lord St. Davids takes his barony, is picturesquely perched, as the name implies, upon a precipitous crag overlooking St. Bride's Bay. There is a humorous reference to this romantic ruin in John Wesley's "Journal." On July 17th, 1777, Wesley writes: "I preached at Roach (sic), and took a view of the old castle, built on a steep rock. A gentleman wisely asked Mr. S——, 'Pray, is this natural or artificial?' He gravely replied 'Artificial, to be sure: I imported it from the North of Ireland!'" The blood-stained Flemish stronghold of Adam de Rupe stood a sharp siege for the King during the Civil War. It then underwent rough treatment, being burned and dismantled, but was partly restored by the new peer about three years ago.

SCOTT OF HOXTON.

The announcement of Mr. Twentyman's succession to Mr. Farrar in the most classical of East-End vicarages will recall to some the polished and pungent memory of "Parson Scott," the late Clement Scott's father, the contemporary of G. S. Venables, of Vernon Harcourt, and of H. S. Maine, first on the "Morning Chronicle," secondly on the more famous weekly, which grew out of the Peelite newspaper. The Rev. William Scott, an Oxford contemporary of the Mozleys, was marked out from the first as John Douglas Cook's right-hand man and his assistant-editor. Through him, as a leading member of the Oxford Anglicans, the "Saturday Review's" proprietor, Beresford Hope, conveyed his ideas on matters ecclesiastical and artistic into the paper, which he coloured with his prejudices rather than actually controlled.

MEDICINE AND MANNERS.

Speaking of systematic rudeness as a way to success in medicine, the "British Medical Journal" says:—Servility and low fees not only lower a man in the eyes of the public, but tend to discredit his profession. These are, in fact, the chief causes of the unsatisfactory condition in which it is now universally admitted to be. But a man may be sympathetic without grovelling, and civility will, naturally, make a doctor more acceptable to reasonable persons than brutality. It is true that some medical men have been famous for their rudeness. . . . Abernethy's rudeness has become proverbial, but, so far from attracting patients, it was worth £1,000 a year to Astley Cooper, on that famous rival's own testimony. Sir William Jenner, who was himself no respecter of persons, used to say that the manner which most certainly led to success was that which gave the patient the impression that the doctor, whether gentle or brusque, was thoroughly in earnest in dealing with the case before him.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labour and the most prominent American Labour Leader, who has declared for Mr. Bryan, is a Londoner by birth. He was born in London in 1850. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker at the age of ten, and got his education after working hours. At the age of thirteen he had changed his trade for that of a cigar-maker, and emigrated to the United States. There he joined the cigar-makers' Union, and became eventually one of its leaders and its president. He was one of the founders, in 1881, of the great American Federation of Labour.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The Chinese Board of Education has recently issued ten regulations governing educational matters throughout the Empire. Here are shme of them: Every capital city must have at least one hundred primary schools and a minimum of five thousand students. All prefectures and districts must have at least forty schools and a minimum of two thousend students. Every child at the age of seven years shall be compelled to attend school. Any official succeeding in persuading gentry to found schools shall be rewarded. The parents of any child, of seven years of age or over, shall be held responsible for the attendance at school of such child, and will be punished in the event of its failure to attend. All prefects and magistrates who fail to obtain the stipulated number of schools and students in their respective districts will be punished. Who shall say, after this, that China lags behind in the race?

DEGRADING THE REPUBLIC.

Your Parisian appears to take full advantage of the President of the Republic. A shocked deputy has been protesting against the employment of M. Falliere's features for ignoble purposes. They are posted on hoardings to advertise blacking and tonics. They may be seen, with a body beneath, in music-hall entertainments. In short, the deputy thinks they are overworked. He is also of opinion that the dignity of the Republic suffers. It will be agreed that there should be some limit to the adaptation of a respected face to the uses of advertisement and entertainment. We should not like to see the King of England treated as the French President, though the traveller abroad may discover a subtle flattery in foreign posters. Recently in Bayonne we found it difficult to avoid the life-size posters of King Edward which adorn the hoardings of that pleasant town. King and President are too evidently companions in misfortune. The practice should not be allowed to spread here. It is quite sufficiently followed as things are.

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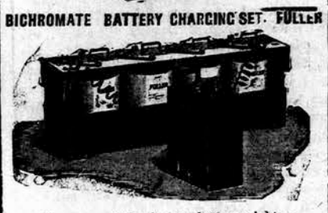

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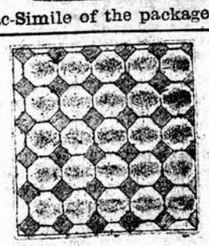

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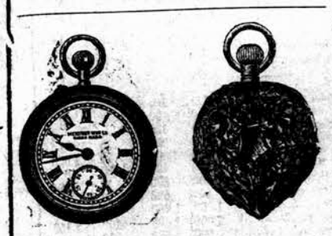

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Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

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Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
Bar Silver in New York	52 1/2	unchgd.	
Exchange on London at New York	4·86 3/4		1/8

London markets closed.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–
Liverpool market closed.

New York–

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	3,000
Do. do. last year	...	1,300
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. to Continent	...	.....
Spot Cotton—10·50+10		
Futures—Month of Oct.	9·53+11	Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and to bullish private crop reports.
Do do. Dec.	9·29+10	

New Orleans :–
Spot Cotton—10 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·48+09
Do. do. Dec. 9·35+07
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [4TH AUGUST, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England	2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal	3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay	3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras	4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :–
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 2 lacs down.

Exchange :–
There is no change to report in this market. All Banks quote 13 27-32 T. T. and 1-3 7-8 on demand the credit rate being steady at 1-4 3months' sight. There has been very little doing and buyers have been asking better terms for Bank wire and 1 3 7-8 T. T. has occasionally been practicable. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 3d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight	133 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight	177

Government Paper :–
The Market opened steady at 95 9-16 ready and 95 3/8 for the settlement and closes at the opening quotations. A fair business has been done in the Bazaar the Market having a much more animated appearance than we have been accustomed to for many months. At the close of business the result of the tendering for the New Loan for Rs. 2 crores became known. It appears that applications for Rs. 318 1-4 lacs were received and tenders at 95 1-8 received 7 per cent. and above that in full. The average rate of the allotment is a shade better than 95 7-16 which in the present state of the market must be considered satisfactory.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95·9
1st Settlement	... ...	„ 95·6

Bullion :–
The London Bar silver market was closed on Monday but the New York rate is unchanged at 52 1/2. Business in the local Market has been fairly active and quotations all-round close 1/8 higher in consequence of the bears buying to cover their sales. Closing quotations are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	62	11	6
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–
Last evening there was some covering by exporters of previous sales of New Crop fine M. G. Bengals. To-day the market is steadier owing to the advance in America, and there is a small enquiry for New Crop by shippers. Prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady. There is no improvement in the demand either by shippers or mills, and only a small business was reported this afternoon at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	242	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	235 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	217	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damanganum-Pulgaon ...	209	„
Fine M. G. Khanganum-Akola ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Ammoal	202	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	190	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	196	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	195	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	174/5	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone	... ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	... ...	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	9,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :–

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
Paid	5·17	5·11	5·08	5·04
+06	+07	+18	+08	+08

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.
5·02	5·03	5·04	5·05
+08	+08	+08	New position

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–
The market is easier with a small business doing at the undermentioned rates :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0	B. T.
September	„ 8 14 0	R. T.
New Crop, May	„ 8 1 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :–
The market is easier with little or no demand and prices are declining.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 14 0	B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10 1 8	„
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„	9 13 0	„

Poppyseed :–

Ready	Rs.	10 8 0	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :–

Ready	Rs.	30 8 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :–

Ready	Rs.	26 8 0	

Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :–

Ready ...	Rs.	5 14 0	to	Rs.	5 15 0	B.T.

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, Aug-Sept.	...	Rs.	6 2 6	B.T.
New „ April-May	...	„	5 4 6	„

Tone.—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–			
Bombay	... ...	1,410	
India	... ...	6½	1/2
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	5¼	1/4
Mills :–			
David	... ...	357½	to 360
Kohinoor	... ...	742	1/2
Manookji Petit	... ...	3,155	
Standard	... ...	1,162	1/2
Miscellaneous :–			
Badham Pile & Co	... ...	127	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi.	...	338	3/4
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,080	
Marcks & Co.	... ...	139	
Treacher & Co	... ...	585	
Railways :–			
Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...	562½	X. D.
Amritsar-Patti	... ...	114¼	X. D.
Tapti-Valley	... ...	420	X. D.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mine returns for last month :—

Balghat 4,750 tons ore crushed yielded 2,021 ozs. gold; 4,368 tons tailings cyanided 317 ozs. making total yield of 2,338 ozs. compared with 2,550 ozs in June and 2,606 ozs. in May

Nundydroog 7,300 tons ore crushed yielded 6,412 ozs. gold, 5,211 tons tailings cyanided 467 ozs. making total yield of 6,879 ozs compared with 6,660 ozs. in June and 6,534 ozs. in May.

Ooregum 10,144 tons ore crushed yielded 5,987 ozs. gold, 8,603 tons tailings cyanided 1,017 ozs. making total yield of 7,004 ozs. compared with 7,011 ozs. in June and 6,659 ozs. in May.

Mysore 16,700 tons ore crushed yielded 15,505 ozs. gold, 15,091 tons tailings cyanided 2,012 ozs. making total yield of 17,517 ozs. compared with 17,301 ozs. in June and 17,501 ozs. in May.

Champion Reef 14,552 tons ore crushed yielded 7,655 ozs. gold, 20,576 tons tailings cyanided 2,429 ozs. making total yield 10,084 ozs. compared with 10,108 ozs. in June and 10,124 ozs. in May.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th July 1908, as compared with the statement of 28th July 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	July 14. Rs.	a.	p.	July 28. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,87,99,482	11	4	1,98,67,482	7	1
Other Deposits, &c	16,76,66,347	13	2	16,97,73,961	14	3
Bank Post Bills, &c	10,14,139	8	4	7,78,563	12	8
Sundries	17,42,373	4	11	15,12,398	5	3
Rs.	22,54,42,643	5	9	22,81,82,406	7	3
ASSETS.						
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments	2,73,48,257	0	0	2,45,15,567	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	23,06,392	0	0	22,75,935	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,20,94,217	4	7	4,09,67,735	0	1
Bills discounted, &c	3,93,45,934	6	3	4,02,19,824	1	0
Balances with other Banks	2,32,94,354	8	11	2,14,18,885	12	
Bullions	13,20,312	10	1	16,11,284	14	6
Dead Stock	18,24,732	6	2	18,30,123	6	7
Stamps	16,127	13	11	16,107	6	10
Sundries	5,58,271	11	10	5,10,155	15	9
	13,81,08,599	13	9	13,33,65,618	8	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	8,73,34,043	8	0	9,48,16,787	14	4
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	22,54,42,643	5	9	22,81,82,406	7	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,58,391	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	11,78,011	do
Other Deposits	8,62,509	Decrease.
Post Bills	2,80,369	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,40,991	Decrease.
Loans	15,70,440	do
Accounts of Credit	11,731	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	10,26,509	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	13,19,613	Increase.
Cash at Branches	18,23,903	do

Percentage 49·40.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	3	3	9 a. m.	29	33
Teheran ...	4	1	45 p. m.	1	8
Suez	4	2	25 p. m.	0	35

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Somakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish route right (4-8-08).

We learn from the 79th Annual Report of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society that the Directors have decided to extend the privileges of assured members by adopting to the fullest extent the "Non-Forfeiture" system. Under a new Bye-law recently passed by the Directors the fine on a premium in arrear will be merely interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period elapsed since the expiration of the term of grace. Moreover, the benefits of a Life Assurance Policy cannot be lost so long as its surrender value exceeds the total amount of the unpaid premiums, with fines equal to compound interest as above, and any loan advanced by the Society on the policy, together with accrued interest on such loan.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,410
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	63½ / 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25 £12·10	6 „	£17½ / xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	10,300
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,800
Bombay Electric	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159¼
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	O. £10	£10	Nil.	144
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	338 3/4 / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Surety ship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	185
Kemp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	139
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c. 18½	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p. c. 25 / Nil.	37 / 30
Syndicate				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 / £ 15 / D. 30 / P. 150	... / ... / ... / 30	... / ... / ... / ...	dis. 11½ / dis. 5
Thackeray and Co.	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United	250	250	20	380
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,725
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Dhoti Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 985
David	250	250	20	257½ 260
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,395
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullonghs	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	182½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	730
Kohinoor	500	500	25	742½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,370
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,170
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,155
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,162½
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's (Cawnpore	200	200	20	280
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	20½	270
French	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co.	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd	572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „		117
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	508	4 „		425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd.	105

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

No doubt the ideal book is one that has been conceived by a single mind and cast practically at a single jet. Nevertheless composite books exist, and it is curious to consider several of the ways in which they come into existence. One may apply the designation, for example, to the "abridgements" of the eighteenth century. In those days the "abridgers of books" and the "answers of books" were two of the chief plagues of letters. Of the former Goldsmith's readers know from one of his "Chinese letters." It was their office, when a new book was published, to assail and decry it, to indicate its faults and show how it might have been improved. They were worse, however, than mere "slashing critics," for their slashing was often applied to the moral character of the writer, and they became experts in defamation. On the other hand, the abridgers were simply pirates. They boiled down the same book and put it upon the market in a handier form and at a smaller price. Dunton, who, however, was, as all men know, "crazed in his intellectuals," passes in an often quoted passage into his savage mood when he thinks of this trick of those hackney authors "that keep their grinders moving by the travail of their pens." They are "gormandisers," not literally, but in the sense that they "will eat you the very life out of a copy as soon as it appears." Moreover, they are so numerous and active that, "as times are, 'original and abridgment' are almost reckoned as necessary as man and wife."

THE LITERARY GHOST.

Of the same sort as the abridger, but obscure and guiltless, is the "ghost." It is not to be wondered at that men who are great workers in science but no penmen should have been known to hand their matter over to a scribe to be put into book form, but the same thing happens in literature. Dumas is, of course, the classic instance. The ablest of Dumas' ghosts was perhaps that Auguste Maquet who, in the "glorious thirties called himself Augustus Mac-Keat, for the same reason as his friend Theophile Dondey called himself Philothee O'Neddy, namely "pour donner un peu de bizarrerie et de truculence a um nom trop bourgeois" Some rashly talk as if Maquet's part in "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne" had been not only to furnish the bricks but also the material of which the bricks were made. At any rate, his spectral relation with Dumas was so well known that once when the latter asked a guest how he liked a sauce he had invented, the guest asked, "Did Maquet make it?" A curiously ghosted book is Daudet's "Premier Voyage." Those who read it first in an edition of Flammarion's took it for a holograph Daudet. The book was autobiegraphical in form, and the novelist's name stood alone upon the title-page. The only suspicious thing was that the style was like a sparkling wine that had lost its sparkle Readers of the English translation of 1901 learned that in English journalist had had something to do with it, but almost entirely as Daudet's amanuensis. Later on, however, it turned out to be a joint production of the journalist and the novelist, the former deserving the lion's share of the credit.

THE PARTNERSHIP.

Very close to such a ghost comes the literary fellow-worker, and one of the interesting things about literary partnerships is the homogeneity of the work they invariably turn out. It is generally impossible to split the double star. No reader would of himself have guessed at the dual authorship of that charming book "The Golden Butterfly." No reader knowing it can assign the various parts to the respective authors, even with the help of book written by Besant alone. Mr. Lang is not so apt to admit readers to his literary workshop as Stevenson was, or he might tell us how the labour of "Parson Kelly" was divided between himself and Mr. Mason. Perhaps in many cases the authors themselves could not claim their own. An idea developed by long discussion becomes so different from its first state as to belong wholly to neither of its creators.

THE BOOK FACTORY.

The somewhat nightmarish idea of the "book factory" has occurred to several minds recently, and with it comes the idea of new kinds of composite books. The "factory" is conceived of by different people in different ways. Thus to Mr. R. M. Williamson—whose "Bits from an Old Bookshop" is to a bookish person a volumeful of mere pleasure—the model is the boot and shoe factory, in which the parts are elaborated separately by various workmen and then combined. Thus there would be experts for the love scenes, word-painters for the descriptions, poets to write the passionate parts, and finally, as Mr. Williamson says, as there are men whose office it is to put brown paper between the layers of leather, so there would be padders to make out the requisite number of pages. To the criticism that the parts thus produced would take a deal of combining, the factory conceived of by a recent writer in one of the weeklies is not obnoxious. The parts with him are not distributed among various workmen, but the story as a whole is passed on from hand to hand to be carried on from stage to stage of its development. There would be first the corps of plot-hunters, who, working in the great libraries, would deplete old stories of all extraneous matter and hand on the mere skeleton of the plot to a "developer," who, after amplifying it and enriching it with matter out of his own store, would pass it on in turn to be written out as a continuous story by a "finisher." Then would come the editor, who would whittle and change and add until the whole was adapted for the public he had in view.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

The chronicle of the "Gjoa" expedition (1903-1907), now printed by the captain, Roald Amundsen, under the title of the North-west Passage, is written with a good-humoured frankness. It makes pleasant reading. The easy joviality of the narrative is a personal thing; to read it is like talking to the man himself. As for the expedition, an Englishman cannot read of it without an uneasy feeling that we have done nothing like it for three centuries. In fact we have done nothing quite so perfect at any time; no nation has, since the Ark. Seven bold spirits, Captain Amundsen at their head, put to sea in a herring-boat to find the North-west Passage. The herring-boat was a wooden Norwegian herring-boat, which is as much as to say that she was one of the best boats in the world, but she was of only 47 tons register and she was thirty years old. She had auxiliary motor power and one mast, rigged in the old-fashioned "cutter" rig, with square foresail, square foretopsail, and big gaff main sail. She sailed from Christiana in 1903, wintered in King William Land, where her party made many valuable magnatic records, and then passed on, little by little, through the Delphin and Union Straits, across the mouth of the Mackenzie, round Cape Lisburne until she arrived at Cape Nome in August 1906. The book is a pleasant one. Like most of the Arctic books known to us, it dwells with too great monotony upon what the travellers had for dinner. This was generally blubbery soup, cooked on a Primus stove. The excellence of soup and stove was no doubt a blessing to them, the one real blessing of each day's labour. Upon us, after a time, it palls. Captain Amundsen writes most charmingly and at great length upon the Eskimo. His chapters upon the Eskimo are deeply interesting, but it is in these chapters that we feel the drawback of his colloquial literary manner. He tells us just what he would tell us in conversation, with the result that he leaves out a good deal about which in conversation we should want to question him. The photographs in the book are delightful. The sidelights on the cover are wrongly placed.

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WORTH NOTING.

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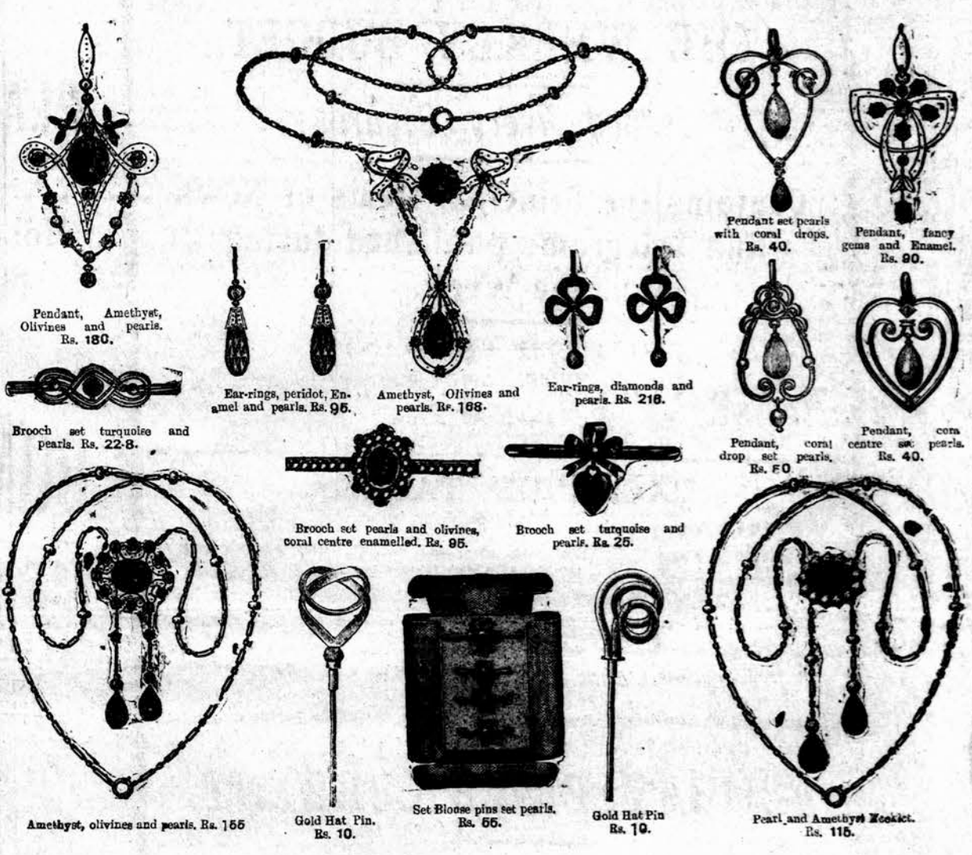
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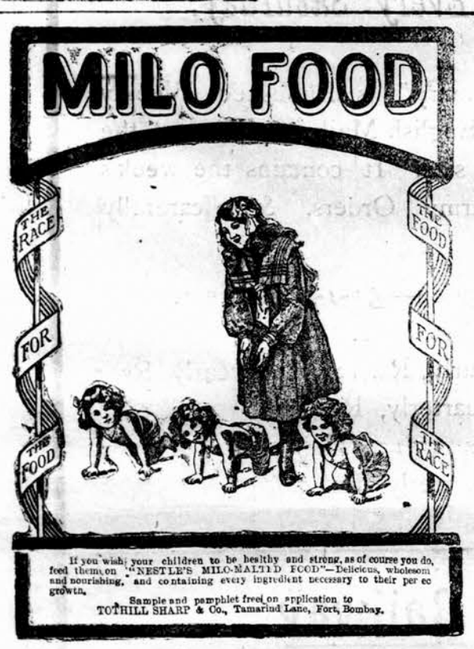

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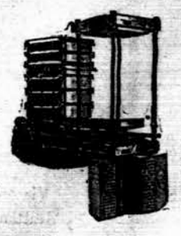

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